MYSORE PROVINCE,

JUNE, 1875.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE HON'BLE R. A. DALYELL, M. C. S.,

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.
MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REV. AG. & COM.
Do. FORESTS.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*
MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1875.

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 3rd June 1875.

From the Officiating Chief Secretary to Madras Government, Judicial Department, To the Chief Commissioner in Mysore, No. 1115, (Herattis) dated Fort St. George, 8th May 1875.

Dated 8th May 1875, No. 1112.

I am directed to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of the * Proceedings of this Government marginally noted, relative to the disposal of the gang of Herattis referred to in your Secretary's letter, dated 16th March last, No. 9162—46.

Herattis.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, To the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 17th April 1875, No. 1983.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a report from the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, regarding the escort of the Heratti gangs from Mysore through the district and their delivery to the Hyderabad authorities. I propose to pass batta to the Police Officers composing the escort.

From Captain R. G. BRIGGS, Superintendent of Police, Bellary, To Major CLOETE, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, dated Bellary, 8th April 1875, No. 131—239.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

As directed in endorsement, No. 1642, of Assistant Inspector-General of Police on G. O. No. 673 of 20th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the gang therein alluded to under the leadership of Vyat Ali Khan entered this district at Kodoor on the 9th March 1875. No list nor descriptive roll was handed over to us by the Mysore escort.

2. The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Goodrich, happened to be close to the point at which the gang entered, and from the accounts which he received of a quarrel between two sections of the party he considered it advisable to separate them and to keep Vyat Ali Khan's gang a march ahead of the other which was under Asker Khan.

3. The two parties had had a fight near Kolar in the Mysore territory, and several of them had to be carried on account of the wounds which they then received. The gang under Asker Khan expressed their dread of being assaulted again by the other unless they were kept apart.

4. The first party reached Anantapore on the 20th ultimo, where they were permitted to halt for two days to bury a child which died there.

5. The Assistant Superintendent found them most averse to take the route laid down; in fact they absolutely refused at first to go otherwise than by Gooty, but, after considerable demur, they proceeded up by the Bellary road.

6. Their route, as laid down by me, led outside Bellary, as it was ordered by Government that they should be marched directly north, and in any case it was advisable that they should not come in here.

7. In the early stages of their march through, they travelled slowly on account of their wounded; thus, with stoppages, they were eight days later in reaching the confines of the district than was originally intended.

8. They were with great difficulty prevented from extorting supplies from the villagers; each gang was, however, closely guarded, and their supplies were brought to them and issued on payment.

9. Inspector Schmidt had the supervision of both gangs, Divisional Inspectors relieving each other with the second party. This duty was well performed.

10. Vyat Ali Khan who is the leading spirit amongst them did his best to give trouble, without this person they would have been much more manageable; he became their head about three years ago, supplanting Asker Khan who had till then been their Chief.

11. At each stage they purchased thirty or forty fowls and a sheep, and it required the personal supervision of Inspectors to prevent their swindling the villagers.

12. Vyat Ali Khan's party, as well as the other, appeared to be quite familiar with the country; in fact they gave out that they had visited it all in twos and threes, and remarked that travelling in gangs was a mistake, as it attracted attention.

13. At Koodair, notwithstanding all precautions, they wilfully set their cattle to trespass on the crops, for which the villagers very properly gave some of their numbers a hearty thrashing which had a most subduing effect on them.

14. They were made over, one on the 2nd and the other on the 4th, to the Nizam's escorts who stated that they were ordered to take them to Ahmedabad. Asker Khan's gang, however, objecting, the officer in charge complied with their wish to be taken to Hyderabad (Deccan).

15. As soon as they were in the Hyderabad territory, they threatened the head of a village that they would loot it (this was at the instigation of Vyat Ali Khan as usual), unless they presented them with a sheep and 5 Rupees, which the villagers thereupon paid to them.

16. Vyat Ali Khan's gang is believed to be told off into three parties already, with a view to early return to the Madras Presidency; they all give out unhesitatingly that they mean to work back in a few months in twos and threes, and evidently calculate on shortly being set at large to go where they like.

17. I would respectfully suggest that, should they return as threatened, they be returned by rail at their own charge.

18. A large body of Police has had to be in constant attendance on them in this district, from the 9th March to the 4th April 1875; they would never agree to start till 9 o'clock, and gave incessant annoyance by letting their cattle stray and by trying to stop at every village they came to.

19. I propose forwarding a bill for the expenses to which Inspector Schmidt and the escort have been put, in which opposite each individual the number of days he was absent from his station will be shewn, and I would strongly recommend that batta, at the rate allowed to witnesses, may be granted to the officers composing the escort. The Sub Division men were relieved at Ooravakonda; but they especially were put to great inconvenience, owing to the late notice given by the Mysore authorities of the change of route, *vide* my letter No 84—185, dated 13th March 1875, and had no time to make any preparations for the journey. Inspector Schmidt had to hire a bandy to carry his tent, without which he would have had no means whatever of shelter, and all the party had a great deal of exposure and a most harassing duty to perform.

20. The escort, * though it may at first sight appear large, was not more than these turbulent unruly persons required.

* From subdivision.
Two Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 35 Constables
Relived by main division.
One Inspector, 3 Head Constables, 24 Constables.

Order thereon, 8th May 1875, No. 1112.

Ordered to be communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad, with the request that the Government of His Highness the Nizam may be requested to co-operate effectively with the British authorities in carrying out the instructions of the Supreme Government that these disorderly wandering bands shall be compelled to return to their own country, under Police surveillance, by the nearest route, and not permitted to range the country.

2. The papers will be communicated to the Mysore authorities, and submitted to the Government of India, for information.

To the Magistrate of Bellary.
" " of Godavery.
" " of Kistna.
" " of Kurnool.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Accountant-General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department, 15th June 1875.

No. 1887—JUDL. 14, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JUNE 1875.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing, with 15 spare copies, be forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information and communication to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who should report to him at once if there are any gangs of Herattis or other similar bands now at large in their Districts.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Inspector General of Police, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1235—516, dated Bangalore, 25th May 1875.

I have the honor to forward for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner, copies of correspondence between the Dy. Commissioner of Hassan and this Office as per margin, regarding incorporating the Town Police of Hassan in the District Police.

No. 795—121, dated 13th April 1875, to Dy. Commr., Hassan.
No. 8, dated 20th do from the do

2. In the case of such small bodies of Town Police, I am of opinion that they should be closely linked to the District Police, and work under the immediate orders and supervision of the Taluk Inspector

3. I propose that they should wear the same uniform as the District Police, and be entertained under the same conditions, so that if their transfer from the Town of Hassan be advisable they may be removed as occasion may require.

—

From the Dy. Inspector General of Police, To the Dy. Commissioner and President, Municipal Board, Hassan, No. 795—121, dated Bangalore, 13th April 1875.

His No. 1 of 1st instant.

Has the honor to observe that with so small a body of Town Police, it would be far better (instead of having a separate force) that the men be incorporated in the District Police, the Municipality paying for the fixed establishment furnished. The Deputy Commissioner being Head of the District Police and also *ex officio* President of the Board could regulate the payments of the Board in due accordance with the number of Town Police furnished. The men could be changed from time to time as may be necessary, and they would be under the direct supervision and control of the Taluk Inspector, Jamadar, &c. and be linked to the District Force.

2. Observes that in the new allotment one Naigue at 8 Rs. is entered. As there is no such grade in the District Police, suggests that 1 Lance Daffedar at 9 Rs. be substituted.

3. Provision should also be made for clothing ; this may be put down roughly at 5 Rs. per annum per man.

4 To meet these charges one 2nd class peon might be reduced, the approximate schedule being then as below.—

		Per Annum.
1 Daffedar, 2nd class, at Rs. 10.	... ...	120
1 Lance do do at „ 9.	... ...	108
3 Peons, 1st class, at Rs. 7 =21.	... ...	252
7 Do 2nd class at „ 6 =42.	... ...	504
12 Clothing at Rs. 5 per man.	...	60
	Total Charges....	1,044

5. Requests his opinion and that of the Board in view to the matter being laid before the Chief Commissioner.

— — — — —

From the President, Municipal Board, Hassan District, To the Dy. Inspector General of Police, Bangalore, No. 8, dated Hassan, 20th April 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 795—121 of the 13th instant regarding the increase of pay of the Town Police establishment, I have the honor to state that I am of opinion that the establishment may be altered as suggested in the 4th para of your letter under reply.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
16th June 1875.

No. 2276—Judl. 21, dated Bangalore, 15th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The above proposals are sanctioned ; but the salary of the Lance Daffedar must be reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 8, so as to bring the cost of the force within the provision in the Municipal Budget of the Town of Hassan.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2331.
12, J.

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Dated Bangalore, 16*th June* 1875.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

To

The Secretary to Government, Military Department,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

The Judicial Commissioner having brought to notice that the soldiers' shed situated on the Tiramani road, in the Pavagada Taluk of the Chitaldroog District, and which is understood to be no longer used for the purposes for which it was built, can be made available as a Police station-house, I am directed by the Offg. Chief Commissioner to suggest for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the building in question may be transferred to this Administration, either by having it sold by public auction, or at a valuation to be determined by the Mysore Public Works Department, or in any other manner that the Government may indicate. As the building is in an out-of-the way road, it is probable that it may fetch little or nothing at auction, and in the interests of the Madras Government, an estimate might preferably be made with reference to the actual value of the materials.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2332—Judl. 23, dated Bangalore, 16th June 1875.

Ordered that copies of the above be communicated to the Offg. Judicial Commissioner with reference to his letter No. 1315—562, dated 4th June 1875, and to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, who is requested, in anticipation of the instructions of the Madras Government, to have the building in question valued in the manner indicated in the last para of the above.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

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7 to 8	*Letter from Nundydroog Commissioner, requesting sanction to write off a sum of Rs. 106—7—1, from the accounts of the Bangalore District.* Sanctioning the measure.	No. 1885—31, dated 3rd June 1875.	...	...	5 to 6
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19 to 20	*Correspondence relating to a question of a disputed boundary line between this Province and the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency.* Forwarding for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.	No. 2535—Rev. 37, dated 23rd June 1875.	...	...	13 to 17

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 3rd June 1875.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 81, Rev., dated Bangalore, 18th July 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 1892—Rev. 56 of the 12th ultimo, calling for opinion as to the suitableness of the classified rates proposed to be fixed for ferries, I have the honor to state that there is only one ferry in this Division, across the Cauvery river, at the extreme southern limits of the Kankanhalli Taluk.

2. As this ferry does not lie on any road, and the contractor pays only Rs. 1—11—11 to Government, I would recommend its being placed in the 4th or lowest class.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 79—Rev. 10, dated Yelwal, 30th April 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 1891—Rev. 24, dated 12th June 1874, appending a table of rates of ferry fares proposed to be adopted, and requesting to submit a report as to its suitableness, accompanied by a classified list of ferries in this Division, I have the honor to state that I do not see any objection to the rates proposed; but several questions have arisen in connection with the ferries which should be considered before these rates are generally adopted.

2. The principle of classification has not been given; in consequence of which the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, takes the width of the stream as the basis of determining the class of a ferry, all above 700 yards being considered 1st class, those above 300 and within 700, 2nd, and all below 300, 3rd class, but in addition to the width of the river, the nature of the boat employed, as well as the amount of the traffic should also be taken into consideration, as also the number of months during which boats are required.

3. On looking through the lists from Mysore, it is apparent that, as far as Government is concerned, the receipts from the ferries are almost nominal, some ferries are considered to be attached to inams, and in a great proportion of the remainder the boatmen merely pay a small sum as quit-rent probably permitted in former times on the condition that the boatmen's services should be at the disposal of Government gratis on all occasions. The tenure therefore on which these are to be held in future should be revised and laid down, otherwise there is no reason for raising the fees, in cases in which they are lower than the proposed rates.

4. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, advocates the adoption of the rates proposed.

A classified list * of ferries for the Hassan District will be submitted as soon as it is received.

*Since received, herewith sent.

5. Copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, are enclosed.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1399, dated Mysore, 31st March 1875.

With reference to your Circular No. 395, dated 29th December 1874, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of ferries in the District in the form therewith received, and to explain that the total number of ferries in the District is 61, and not 62 as stated in the memo received with the letter under reply.

I further beg to explain that the number of passengers, carts, &c., that cross over the rivers in the Nanjangúd, and Malvalli Taluks, which were omitted in the list previously submitted, are now shewn in the present list, the needful information having since been furnished by the Amildars concerned. I may however mention that the figures are approximate, as no regular accounts of the number of passengers, &c., have been kept at any of the ferries; there is also no reliable data forthcoming to shew the number of accidents which have occurred on the rivers during the past 15 years as called for. All the other important points including the claims on which the alleged inams are based having been fully reported upon in this office letter No. 902, dated 9th December 1874, I have nothing further to state beyond that in the list now submitted the rivers are classified according to the distance from bank to bank as detailed in the margin. The amount of the traffic is however the best criterion on which to judge of the importance of ferries. I may state my opinion also that if too heavy a portage is charged at Ganjam and Bannur, it will press heavily on the ryots and have the effect of sending the traffic round by the Wellesley bridge at Seringapatam.

Above 700 yards, 1st class.
Above 300 and within 700, 2nd do.
Below 300 yards, 3rd class.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 407 dated Hassan, 7th August 1874.

In reply to your Circular docket No. 105 of the 18th June last, I have the honor to forward a classified list of the ferries in the Hassan District, and to state that I consider the rates proposed in the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1891—24 of the 12th idem may be adopted, although a few of the Amildars are in favor of the continuance of the present system. It is desirable that a uniformity of charge should prevail throughout the Province, as different rates might only lead to deception being practised by the servants who collect fees.

No. 1851—REV. 4, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JUNE 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe for the Nundydroog and Ashtagram Divisions the rates to be charged by ferry contractors and others for conveying vehicles, passengers, &c., across streams, according to the scale sanctioned for the Nagar Division in Secretary's letter No. 1888—31, dated 12th June 1874, as shewn in the margin.

Description.	Rates of Ferry Fares.							
	At Ferries of 1st Class.		At Ferries of 2nd Class.		At Ferries of 3rd Class.		At Ferries of 4th Class.	
	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
Four wheeled carriages, each.	12	0	8	0	6	0	6	0
Two wheeled carriages on springs, each	8	0	6	0	4	0	3	0
Laden carts with or without springs, each	8	0	6	0	4	0	3	0
Unladen do do	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0
Laden tattoos, horned cattle and mules, each	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Horses laden or unladen, each.	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Unladen tattoos, horned cattle and mules, each... ...	2	0	1	0	0	6	0	6
Asses laden or unladen, each...	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	6
Camels laden or unladen, each.	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
Sheep and goats each ...	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1
Palanquins with hamáls, each.	12	0	8	0	8	0	4	0
Tonjon or native palna with hamáls, each	6	0	4	0	4	0	2	0
Passengers other than little children, each	1	0	0	6	0	3	0	3

2. The adoption of these rates according to the classification adopted in that scale will be left to the District Fund Committee, who should be guided in this matter, not as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore by the width of the rivers, but by the class of the road on which the ferry is situated, and by the extent of traffic upon it. Ferry boats plying between villages on opposite banks, where there is no line of road, should not be interfered with.

3. The receipts from ferries on lines, of road whether Imperial or Local, should be credited to District Funds, the ferrymen or contractors being appointed by the District Fund Committee, and subject in all respects to its control. Where these receipts or any fixed portion of them have been enjoyed as inams appertaining to temples or matts or individuals, the authority for such privilege should be investigated, and where such authority or a prescriptive right extending over twenty or thirty years has been exclusively enjoyed, the amount where such has been fixed, or otherwise the average income so derived, should be assigned to the inam, and paid from the District Funds.

4. When these instructions have been carried into effect, the Deputy Commissioners will submit through the Commissioners of Divisions statements exhibiting the results of the settlement made in accordance therewith, and the statements will be forwarded to this office for record.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 3rd June 1875.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 674, dated Camp Talguppa, 8th May 1875.

I have the honor to request the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the payment of the sum shewn below as temporary remuneration to the village officers of the Honnali Taluk, Shimoga District, containing 200 villages, for the year just past 1874—75. I should have sent in this application some time back, but I hoped that we might be able to introduce the permanent scheme early enough to obviate any necessity for the temporary scheme. It will however I find be impossible to have the papers prepared in time for this.

2. The following shews the existing emoluments of village officers under all heads, and the sum required to make them up to the sanctioned scale of temporary remuneration :—

Patels.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total amount of remuneration by scale	2,070	4	0
Amount required to supplement deficient emoluments in certain villages	345	0	0
Total amount of existing emoluments	9,552	0	0

3. Thus it appears that in the case of Patels the total existing emoluments, which entirely consist of inam (Umbli) land, are very much in excess of the total remuneration, but there are certain cases in which the existing emoluments are deficient, to meet these the sum of Rs. 345 will be required. Existing land emoluments are reckoned, I may note; at the amount of the difference between the Umbli paid on them and the full Survey assessment.

Shanbhogs.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total amount of remuneration by scale	3,100	12	0
Total existing emoluments from all sources	1,343	4	1
Required to supplement existing emoluments	1,341	0	0

4. The existing emoluments of Shanbhogs consist of land to the extent of Rs. 970—2—1 and of cash allowances to the amount of Rs. 373—2—0.

5. The total sum allotted to Shanbhogs to supplement remuneration for the past year is, in accordance with former precedent, less than the full amount allowed by scale, as one man in many cases now holds as many villages as will in future form the charges of two, three or more Shanbhogs, the total scale remuneration of whom would be very much in excess of the maximum amount payable to one Shanbhog under the rules.

6. The total sum, for the payment of which from 1874—75 sanction is required, amounts for Patels and Shanbhogs together to Rs. 1,686, and this will be payable for each year till the final scheme of remuneration is introduced, which I hope will certainly be effected in the year now current, 1875—76.

7. It is satisfactory to note that in this taluk the introduction of the final scheme will cost the State nothing. The excesses of existing emoluments over the amount required by the sanctioned scale will more than meet all cases in which a deficiency has to be supplemented.

No. 1864—Rev.—58, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner approves of the proposals made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for the payment of temporary remuneration to the Shanbhogs and Patels of the Honnali Taluk for 1874—75, pending the introduction of the permanent scheme; and he accordingly sanctions the disbursement of the amount, *viz.*, Rs.* 16,86, required to supplement the existing emoluments, the charge being met from the sum of Rs. 30,000 provided for that purpose in the Shimoga District Budget.

*Patels	Rs.	345—0—0
Shanbhogs		1,341—0—0
Total	Rs.	1,686—0—0

The Offg. Chief Commissioner observes that the revised rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs, published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 14th November 1874, page 282, do not appear to have been enforced in any of the taluks as yet. An explanation on this point is requested.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 3rd June 1875.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. Rev. 33, dated Bangalore, 25th May 1875.

Under the circumstances represented in the accompanying copy of letter * from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, I have the honor to request sanction to the appointment of a Toti for the village of Marohalli in the Nelamangala Taluk, also for the grant to him of two kudus of dry land as service inam and the remission of hulgaval kandayam thereon, as per statement enclosed.

* No. 172 of 17th May 1875.

2. The vernacular correspondence connected with the subject is also submitted.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 172, dated 17th May 1875.

I have the honor to forward herewith a file of vernacular correspondence between this Office and the Amildar of Nelamangala, regarding the appointment of a Toti for the village of Marohalli, and the grant to him of two kudus of dry land as service inam.

2. It will be observed that a Toti is absolutely required for the due discharge of Government duties connected with the village, especially as the work required of such a servant has of late increased to a very great extent in having to take care of the avenues, survey boundary marks, &c.

3. It may be observed that the Patel of the village is willing to part with two kudus of land out of his hulgaval holding, provided the proportionate kandayam thereon, *viz.*, annas 2, pies 8, is remitted.

4. The Sub-Divisional Officer to whom the case was referred concurs with the Amildar regarding the urgent want of a Toti, and under the circumstances I request the favor of your obtaining sanction to the above arrangement and to the remission of hulgaval kandayam on the extent proposed to be assigned as Toti inam.

5. A remission statement in the usual form is enclosed.

Statement of Remission to be made in the District of Bangalore.

Taluk.	Hobli.	Village.	Name.	On what account.	Amount to be remitted.	Remarks.
Nelamangala.	Begur.	Marohalli.	Patel Chikkigauda's brother Hanumegauda.	Land Revenue.	Rs. A. P. 0 2 8	A Toti for this village is indispensably necessary for the purpose of taking care of avenues and survey boundary marks in addition to other sundry branches of village service. One Narsa has been selected for this office on the condition of two kudus of dry land being granted him as inam. As there is no waste land available in this village, the Patel of the village has agreed to part with two kudus of land out of his hulgaval holding measuring k. 2, p. 14½, and paying an assessment of 0—4—0. Hence the remission of proportionate kandayam on the two kudus of land selected is recommended.

No. 1881—Rev. 30, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1875.

Order thereon.—The appointment of the individual named as village Toti will be recognized only to the extent of guaranteeing his confirmation in that office, should the latter be created under the scheme which is in contemplation for appointing and remunerating village servants. But no assessed land can be granted in inam in anticipation of that scheme, and the Toti should look to the villagers for present remuneration for his services.

2. The enclosures to the Commissioner's letter are herewith returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 3rd June 1875.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 25, Revenue, dated Bangalore, 10th May 1875.

Adverting to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner under date the 23rd March last, No. 9319—208, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner copy of a letter from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District on the subject of recovering from the officials concerned a sum of Rs. 106—7—1, being the difference of the sale proceeds of batnyi grains in the Dodballapur Taluk for 1872—73 between the 2nd and 3rd sales.

2. Under the circumstances represented by Captain Blair, I have the honor to request that the Chief Commissioner's sanction may be obtained for the amount being written off the accounts; as the officials concerned in the case have been already punished by fines and suspension from service.

From the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, Revenue No. 85, dated Bangalore, 21st April 1875.

With reference to your Official memo No. 28, dated 9th instant, conveying the orders of the Chief Commissioner regarding the remission of Rs. 106—7—1 applied for in this Office No. 1164 of the 1st instant, I have the honor to report the following facts of the case.

2. The batayi produce of the Mudderekere tank in the Dodballapur Taluk, for the year 1873-74, was sold in the first instance for Rs. 562, but complaints having been received shewing that full value had not been realized, the matter was enquired into, and a second sale ordered. The result of this second sale, which took place on the 30th October 1875, was that a sum of Rs. 803 was realized against Rs. 562 of the first sale.

3. Upon this the Officiating Deputy Commissioner passed an order punishing the Taluk Sheristadar and Gumasta as well as the Shekdar by suspension from their offices, and the Shanbhog by a fine of Rs. 50; the indifference evinced by the Amildar having been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, *vide* this Office No. 787, dated 15th November 1873.

4. On the 22nd November 1873 a docket was received from the Commissioner's Office forwarding a petition from one Shamanna, *alias* Subbaiya (then Gumasta of the Dodballapur Taluk, who was 'suspended as stated above,) directing that 2 heaps of paddy should be thrashed out in the presence of the petitioner. Again, on the complaint of the first purchaser, the Officiating Commissioner called for a detailed report, and directed that the paddy should be thrashed out, but should not be made over pending further orders from him, *vide* Kanarese dockets Nos. 195, 196, and 199, dated 23rd and 24th November 1873, respectively.

5. Final orders from the Commissioner were received in January 1874, directing the mitigation to a certain extent of the punishment ordered by the Deputy Commissioner and authorizing the making over of the produce to the last purchaser.

6. Orders were immediately issued to the taluks embodying these instructions.

7. On the 27th February 1874 the Amildar reported that the purchaser declined to receive the grain or to execute the necessary mutchalika, and that notices were issued both to the purchaser and his security, but they did not attend to them. In reply he was directed (on 5th March 1874) to ascertain and report the grounds on which the purchaser rejected the produce. The Amildar then reported (26th March 1874) that the grounds adduced by the purchaser were that the quantity of the grain had decreased by dryage, and that it was also damaged by rats, &c. For these reasons, the Amildar suggested that the grain might be resold at a fixed rate per kandi, at the risk of the purchaser.

8. The Amildar was directed to intimate to the purchaser by a notice beforehand that the produce would be resold at his risk, and that officer having subsequently represented that the purchaser persisted in his first statement, an order was issued from this Office that a further notice of 15 days should be given, and if he failed to attend to the same, the produce should be resold and any deficiency recovered from the 2nd purchaser and his security.

9. In carrying out this final order the grain was sold at so much per kandi and at the rates offered, the proceeds amounted to Rs. 728—11—1. The Amildar reported this and brought to notice that some of the last purchasers asked that the grain should be measured, while others wished it to be made over by heaps. The former request was sanctioned by this Office on the 14th July 1874, and the Amildar was authorized to measure the grain and make over the same to the purchasers.

10. On the further representation of the Amildar the damaged portion of the grain was ordered to be sold separately. Thus 162—18—0 kandis of grain in good condition realized a sum of Rs. 688—7—4, while the damaged portion (*viz.*, 12—1—9½) fetched Rs. 8—1—7 only.

11. From the above details it will be observed that the difference between the 2nd and 3rd sales is Rs. 106—7—1. Major Clarke (then Deputy Commissioner) was of opinion that there was a great deal of mismanagement in this case, and that the delays caused by admitting the alleged complaints of fraud should not have been permitted, and he therefore directed that the demand against the 2nd purchaser and his security should be withdrawn.

12. Under these circumstances, I am unable to conclude from what official the deficiency is to be recovered, as the 2nd sale was held in abeyance under orders from the Commissioner as already stated. There may have been to some degree a want of prompt attention on the part of the principal taluk officials in this important matter, but I doubt whether any particular official can be now called upon to pay up the deficiency, and although the 3rd sale was ordered on the representation of the Taluk Amildar, I beg to express my opinion that, as the executive Revenue Officer, he could not have, under the circumstances of the case, avoided the necessity of making the proposal he did. I therefore solicit the favor of your further instructions in the matter.

No. 1885—Rev. 31, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1875.

Order thereon.—Under the explanation now given, the Commissioner's proposal to write off the accounts the sum of Rs. 106—7—1 referred to is sanctioned.

2. The circumstances connected with the present case disclose a very unsatisfactory state of things traceable to the unsoundness of the present batayi system; and with a view to revising it, the Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that the Commissioner will draw up a report containing a detailed description of the system prevailing in the several Districts of his Division in respect of the estimation, valuation and disposal of the Government share of crops cultivated on the batayi system. The Commissioner will also obtain the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners and submit them with his own, as to any preferable method which, while securing the interests of Government, will limit the facilities for fraud and lighten the labor of the taluk and village officials in respect to this part of their duties.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 114—Rev. 13, dated Mysore, 21st May 1875.

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, having raised a question whether Survey forms of receipt book No. 4 may be supplied to such of the Sarvamanyamdars and Kayamguttadars as may apply for them on payment of 3 pies per form, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to obtain the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject.

2. I am of opinion that, if Sarvamanyamdars and others choose to keep their village accounts according to the Revenue Survey forms, the Government may give them such reasonable help as they may want in obtaining the printed forms necessary.

No. 1965—Rev. 15, dated Bangalore, 7th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner authorizes the issue of the forms at the price specified, provided that each applicant takes not less than 20 forms at a time.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 10th June 1875.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Rev. No. 30, dated Bangalore, 19th May 1875.

No. 123 of 23rd May 1875.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's orders copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, enquiring whether, in the hoblis of Begur and Vartur of the Bangalore Taluk, the Patels whose remuneration has been fixed and sanctioned, as intimated in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5611—Rev. 127 of 3rd November 1874, are to be charged local cess on their patta lands, and if so, whether, under the Chief Commissioner's instructions referred to in para 2 of this Office letter, Rev. No. 258 of 23rd March 1875, recorded in the Proceedings No. 8—Rev. 1 of 1st ultimo, a corresponding increase should be made in the grant of waste lands.

2. As the amount of remuneration to Patels has been sanctioned, I do not think it advisable in this instance to grant an increase of waste lands in order to recoup the loss sustained by re-imposing local cess.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 123, dated Bangalore, 1st May 1875.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 8, dated 1st April, received with your No. 37, dated 22nd idem, I have the honor to bring to your notice that the remuneration of Patels in the Begur and Vartur Hoblis has now been fixed and sanctioned in your letter No. 766, dated 13th November 1874, and to request to be informed whether in these two hoblis the Patels are to be charged local cess on their patta lands, and if so, whether, under the Chief Commissioner's instructions referred to in para 2 of your letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 258, dated 23rd ultimo, a corresponding increase should be made in the grant of waste lands. Should it be intended that the increase is to be made, I would submit for consideration the following difficulties which in my opinion will arise in effecting the same.

2. Patels as a rule only hold small pieces of land on kandayam, and the amount of local cess now remitted on their holdings is very insignificant, *viz.*, from half an anna to a rupee. Moreover, the extent of their holdings will be fluctuating, inasmuch as they will take up more lands or relinquish their existing holdings according to their private circumstances, and in the absence of a fixed data for determining the amount for which the Patels should obtain increase in the grant of waste lands, their annual remuneration will be liable to continual changes and alterations, and will thus (most likely) cause a considerable amount of inconvenience and vexation. In practice there will, I fear, be an equal amount of difficulty in assigning lands in lieu of the small fractions of a rupee now remitted on account of the cess on their lands.

No. 2141—Rev. 35, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 1025—Rev. 72, dated 9th May 1874, resolved that no exemption could be granted to village servants from local cess chargeable on their service land, and in his Proceedings No. 8—Rev. 1 of the 1st April 1875, it was directed that only those Patels whose emoluments have not been fixed and who received no special remuneration should be exempted from local cess. The temporary settlement of Patels' emoluments already made should not be disturbed.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 15th June 1875.

READ—

Letter No. 87, R, dated 10th April 1875, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, sanctioning certain alterations and reductions in the sayer duties now levied in this Province.

READ ALSO—

Extract para 7 of letter No. 7786—154, R, dated 29th January 1875, from Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. 2279—REV. 6, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH JUNE 1875.

ORDER.—Ordered that the subjoined Notification be published in the Gazette for general information and guidance.

2. In this office circular docket No. 384—13, dated 16th April 1875, revised lists of towns, villages and marts were called for, in view to devising arrangements for the levy of duties on cocoanuts and betel-leaves in substitution of the excise now levied.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires that the proposals submitted in the extract from letter No. 7786—154, R, dated 29th January last, above quoted, be considered, and that the views of the Commissioners of Divisions may be expressed as to the measures requisite for carrying those proposals into effect.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under the orders of the Government of India, the sayer duties now levied on the undermentioned articles will be modified with effect from the dates severally prescribed below:—

1. Mysore-made piece goods when not exported to Her Majesty's Territories ..	Abolished from 1st July 1875.
2. Pepper, import and export duty ..	Temporarily abolished till further notice from 1st July 1875.
3. Supari, 1st and 2nd sorts.	Excise duty reduced to an uniform rate of 12 annas per maund, (of Rs. 1,120 in weight) with effect from 1st October 1875.
4. Tobacco.— Assorted tobacco without stalks (exported or imported) .. .. .. Assorted tobacco with stalks (exported or imported)	Excise duty reduced to an uniform rate of 12 annas per maund (of 960 Rs. weight) with effect from 1st October 1875.
5. Tobacco stalks only	Excise duty abolished from 1st July 1875.

2. The above orders do not apply to the octroi duties now levied upon similar articles in towns and villages where Municipalities have been established, and the Chief Commissioner reserves to himself the power of re-imposing duties on any or all the articles mentioned above, otherwise than in the form of an excise.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 16th June 1875.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 9—Rev. 1, dated Mysore, 5th April 1875.

In reply to the printed Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 9242—383, dated 18th ultimo, on the subject of the monopoly of arrack manufacture by the Ashtagram Sugar and Rum Work Company in the Mysore District, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, was directed to ascertain whether Mr. Arathoon was prepared to accept the contract at 14 annas per gallon of spirit 19° below proof, and that as the Chief Commissioner had ruled that the liquor was to be issued for sale at 22° below proof, the Deputy Commissioner was also instructed to enquire what reduction Mr. Arathoon would make below 14 annas if the liquor was taken by Government at 22° instead of at 19° below proof.

2. Mr. Arathoon has finally agreed to supply liquor 22° below proof to Government at 13 annas per gallon which has been settled accordingly, although an offer has been made by Mr. Davy to supply it at 12 annas.

The quantity of arrack which the Company promises to keep always on hand for supply to Government whenever called upon to do so is 2,000 gallons. This is considered sufficient by the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.

I request that the Chief Commissioner may be moved to reconsider his decision granting a deduction of 2 annas per rupee in cases in which more than 20 gallons of spirit is issued, as I agree with the Deputy Commissioner in thinking that no need exists for this concession. The difference to Government is a very serious one, and there is no apparent necessity for it. I may mention that in practice the wholesale vendors did not get the benefit of the deductions as it was taken by the distillers, and that the profits to the retail vendors are believed to be ample. If any doubt about this exists, it might be met by fixing the strength of spirit as retailed at 25° which would enable the retailers to reduce it 3°.

The Deputy Commissioner has been requested to have the necessary bond executed by the Company at once, and make arrangement for commencing the new system as soon as possible.

The sanction of the Chief Commissioner is solicited to the marginally noted establishment, and as the Deputy Commissioner Mysore considers it absolutely necessary, I have permitted him to entertain it in anticipation of sanction.

Cost of the Establishment proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

No.	Rank.	Pay.
1	Mutsaddi	30
1	Tester	20
4	Peons at 7 Rs. each	28
	Contingencies	5
1	Inspection Daroga	40
2	Peons at 7 Rs. each	14
1	Store-keeper	50
1	Dalledar	9
	Total per month...	196
	Deduct cost of present Establishment	117
	Increase per month	79
	or	
	Increase per annum for which the Chief Commissioners's sanction is required	948

The *marginally noted letters from the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Arathoon are herewith sent in original.

*No. 10, dated 3rd April, from Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
Letter dated 2nd April from Mr. Arathoon

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 16th June 1875.

No. 2334—Rev. 38, dated Bangalore, 16th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction temporarily, the establishment marginally noted, as proposed, for the Distillery at Palhalli.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mutsaddi	30	0	0
1 Tester	20	0	0
4 Peons at 7 Rs ...	28	0	0
Contingencies ...	5	0	0
1 Inspection Daroga ...	40	0	0
2 Peons at 7 Rs. ...	14	0	0
1 Store-keeper ...	50	0	0
1 Daffedar	9	0	0
Total Rs...	196	0	0
Deduct cost of present Establishment ...	117	0	0
Rs...	79	0	0

2. As regards the point noticed in para 4 of the Commissioner's letter as to the inexpediency of retaining the discount of 2 annas per rupee allowed in cases of purchases of more than 20 gallons, Mr. Dalyell remarks that the arrangement certainly involves a somewhat unnecessary sacrifice of revenue; but while the wholesale depôts are maintained, and these cannot be dispensed with probably without inconvenience, the discount should continue to be granted, no distinction being made in regard to wholesale or retail vendors, provided no quantity less than 20 gallons at a time be taken.

3. Adverting to para 5 of this Office Proceedings No. 9242—383 of the 18th March last, the Officiating Chief Commissioner understands that the liquor will be taken from the Company at the same strength as that fixed for its issue to vendors, *viz.*, 22° below proof, and that the Company have consented to receive payment at the rate of 13 annas per gallon, which is approved.

4. The enclosures to the Commissioner's letter are returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 19*th June* 1875.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 137—Rev. 20, dated Mysore, 26th May 1875.

I have the honor to forward herewith for the orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of letter No. 189, dated 5th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, requesting instructions on the following points.

1. Whether the toddy contractor of the Mysore District is liable to pay local cess to inamdars on the contract amount of toddy in their villages?

2. Whether the inamdars' claim to the prime cost of one anna and pie two per pot of 24 seers of toddy, when such toddy is removed for sale beyond the limits of their inams, is admissible?

3. Whether in determining the amount of contract payable by the contractor to inamdars, the amount given to them by the former contractor should be taken as the basis of calculation, this being in excess of the amount paid to them during the period of the contract which ended on the 31st October 1868?

Regarding the 1st point, inamdars pay local cess to Government on the recorded value or beriz of their inam villages, which in some cases includes the receipts from toddy as well as revenue from all other sources. Under the Chief Commissioner's authority conveyed in the Secretary's docket No. 2529—65, dated 9th August 1872, they have power to recoup themselves, for local funds payments made by them to Government, from the occupiers of lands at the same rates as they pay to Government. This settles the question of local cess on land revenue, but there is no order under which the inamdars can claim payment of local cess on other items. It seems to me therefore, that a claim on this account against the abkari contractor is untenable, but that the cess is payable to Government, and should be paid by the contractor direct, the amount being deducted from what he hands over to the inamdar.

As regards the 2nd point, I should say that, when once a contractor pays a certain fixed sum of money to an Inamdar for the use of the toddy of his inam village, the latter cannot claim from the former any further payment on the same account. Major Hill, however, not having stated in his letter under what circumstances prime cost was demanded, and whether or not it was paid by the former contractor, a further report on the subject has been called for from him.

The 3rd question requires a short explanation.

During the period of the abkari contract which ended on the 31st October 1868, and of which the amount was Rs. 1,68,323 and odd, the inamdars received a certain fixed sum of money from the contractor. This contract was extended to a further period of 17 months to Arunachala Modaliar at the enhanced amount of Rs. 2,30,000. During which period the Inamdars received *no extra* payment. When the contract was given to Captain Taylor in 1870 for Rs. 2,00,000, it was originally ordered by Major Campbell, that a deduction proportionate to the difference between the last two sums should be made from the contract amount to be given to inamdars, but on a protest by the inamdars Major Campbell ordered enhanced payment calculated according to the proportion which the contract of 1870 bore to that of 1868.

It is this order that the Deputy Commissioner now refers to, but his reference was almost unnecessary, the Inamdars being clearly entitled to a proportionate increase over the sums paid to them by Captain Taylor.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 189, dated Mysore, 5th May 1875.

I have the honor to request your instructions on the following points in connection with the toddy contract leased to Messrs. Brown and Roochmall.

2. The Inamdars claim from the contractor, in addition to the proportionate increase which they are to receive, the payment of the local cess, on the ground that they have to pay local cess on the beriz of their village in which abkari is included. Mr. Brown objects to make the payments as it is not stipulated in the bond, and the claim is advanced now for the first time.

3. The contractor claims the privilege of taking free of charge whatever quantity of the toddy he may require for sale beyond the limits of the inams. The inamdars object, and claim payment of the prime cost at the prevailing rate which is generally one anna two pie per pot of 24 seers. On the other

hand the contractor complains of the smallness of the profits in cases in which he has to import toddy from a distance for sale in inam villages in which there are no date groves.

4. In Commissioner's Circular Order No. 7 of the 29th March 1870, it was decided that the inamdars should, notwithstanding the loss to Government by the last contract, obtain from the contractor an advance of 20 per cent on their former contracts. It is asked now whether in calculating the proportionate increase which they are to receive, the above enhancement should be deducted.

5. The favor of an early reply is requested.

No. 2435—Rev. 21, dated Bangalore, 19th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Commissioner asks for instructions on the three following points arising out of claims put forward by holders of inam villages against the toddy contractor for the Mysore District:—

1*st*. Whether the toddy contractor is liable to pay local cess to inamdars on the contract amount of toddy in their villages.

2*nd*. Whether the inamdars' claim to the prime cost of one anna and two pies per pot of 24 seers of toddy, when the liquor is removed for sale beyond the limit of their inams, is admissible, and—

3*rd*. Whether in determining the payment to be made by the contractor to the inamdars, the amount given to the latter by the former contractor should form the basis of computation.

2. On the first point, the Offg. Chief Commissioner observes that the claim to payment of local cess from the contractor is now made by the inamdars for the first time. It may in some cases happen that the revenue from toddy has been treated as assets in fixing the berz or recorded value of inam villages, but in the large majority of cases, little or no revenue was probably derived from this source, and there are instances of inam villages which have no date groves claiming and obtaining a share of the toddy contract. Moreover, the concession made to inamdars in guaranteeing to them under the terms of the contract between the Government and the toddy contractor a share in the profits of that contract is a sufficiently liberal one, to remove grounds for any additional claim upon the contractor. The Offg. Chief Commissioner concurs in the opinion of the Commissioner that the cess leviable on the inamdars' rent from this source should be paid direct to the Government by the contractor, on account of the inamdars, and be deducted by him from the amount of rent which he pays to them.

3. With regard to the 2nd point, the Offg. Chief Commissioner coincides in Major Hay's opinion that after the inamdar has consented to receive payment in a fixed sum from the toddy contractor, the latter must be at liberty to dispose of the toddy as he pleases. It is probable that there are cases in which an inamdar may object to see his date groves overworked in order to meet the wants of other localities. In such cases the inamdar will be free to decline to lease his trees to the contractor or even to withdraw the present lease on condition that six months notice be given prior to the expiry of any official year during the currency of the toddy contract unless his agreement with the contractor prevents such a course.

4. The question raised on the 3rd point involves no difficulty, but to obviate some misunderstanding which seems to exist, the Offg. Chief Commissioner desires that the proportionate increase payable to the inamdars should be computed with reference to the arrangements entered into with the inamdars during the contract which terminated on 31st October 1868.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd June 1875.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Collector of Coimbatore, No. 1559, dated 7th October 1874.

In forwarding copy of docket No. 735 of the 1st instant, received from the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, I have the honor to request the favor of your proceeding with the preparation of the case to be submitted for Colonel Anderson's decision.

2. There appears to be no necessity for our revisiting the ground as we are agreed on the main points. The sketch now being prepared by the Revenue Survey Department will shew sufficiently the land under dispute and the general configuration of the country with respect to the ordnance survey map, which I persume should be taken as our guide.

3. I shall be obliged by your sending me a copy of the sketch map to enable me to proceed with the drawing up of the case for the Mysore Government.

From the Collector of Coimbatore, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 298, dated Camp Kanavarai, 19th December 1874.

I have the honor to forward copy of a map or survey drawn up by Captain Cloete in reference to the boundary dispute on the Bilikalrangam hills with a memo thereon.

You will notice that there is less claimed on the part of the British Government than the trigonometrical map would sanction, and that the topographical incorrect map in leaving out the source of the Gundal and other defects, renders it proper to take as it were a straighter line with a better definition that of a sharp mountain ridge. The valley, including the west slope of the Gundal, should, as shewn in the map, remain in British Territory.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 1029, dated Mysore, 19th January 1875.

Adverting to the Acting Secretary to the Madras Government's letter No. 424 of the 1st April 1874, expressing the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor in Council with the proposal made in para 3 of Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 5668—47 of the 13th January 1874, that the Collector of Coimbatore and I should submit a report on the disputed tract of territory on the Biligirirangam hills to Colonel Anderson, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, also to telegram from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the 28th October 1874, that the proceedings of the Collector and myself should be sent to Colonel Anderson as he could not arrange to meet us, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter addressed by me to the Collector of Coimbatore and his reply forwarding a memo on the case and chart of the ground drawn up under the directions of Captain Cloete of the Madras Revenue Survey. I beg also to submit my own statement of the case for submission with Mr. Wedderburn's to Colonel Anderson.

Statement of Case for the Mysore Government by Major Hill, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

The claim advanced by the Madras Government is to a portion of the Biligirirangam hills, lying about three miles due east of the pagoda (shewn on the ordnance survey map for Mysore as Ballikalrangan-betta). The north-eastern point Karadi Sone, marked Annaballi on the map, is admitted by both parties to be correctly fixed. From a reference to the sketch map, which accompanies, prepared by the Revenue Survey Department in Coimbatore, it will be seen that the Collector of Coimbatore desires that the boundary should be defined by a straight line to be drawn due south from the Karadi Sone, passing close by the Kengeri pond, which would cut off about a mile or so of country to the east, now in the possession of Mysore, and most of which is included in the blue line, which indicates the Mysore Territory on the trigonometrical survey map. The reasons on which he bases his claim are given in the statement which accompanies.

On the other hand it is contended for the Mysore Government—1st, that since the Madras Government decided in 1861—62, when a similar dispute arose concerning a claim by their contractor to the sale of arrack near the pagoda, that the ordnance survey map of Mysore should be accepted as a guide, the extent shewn in the map as bulging out to the east ought rightly to be regarded as forming part of Mysore. It is admitted that the configuration of the hills as shewn in the trigonometrical survey map

of Mysore is inaccurate, as the country due east of the pagoda is flat table land covered with forest, and in place of the second of the three great ranges of hills delineated on the map as running north to south is the valley of the Gundal stream which becomes the eastern boundary at the Dod Sampige tree. The starting point of this river which is shewn on the map as falling into the Cauvery near Sargur should be placed at a point ten miles due south of that given on the map. Mr. Wedderburn argues that these defects indicate that this map is not to be depended upon as a guide, and argues that of the trigonometrical survey of Coimbatore should be followed instead. This argument might be allowed some weight, were it not that the extent shewn in the map very closely approximates with the extent of land now found to be in the enjoyment of Mysore. It is submitted that the Madras Government having once held that the Mysore trigonometrical survey map should be accepted as a guide, cannot withdraw from its position simply because the map is now found to be defective in details. Mr. Wedderburn admits that the north-eastern and southern points are correctly given—a circumstance which shews that the map must have been originally framed with due regard to the existing boundaries between the two countries.

2. The extent of land now enjoyed by Mysore is defined by boundary stones: Mr. Wedderburn admits that the first boundary stone at Karadi Sone is correct; but refuses to accept any of the others, because the Mysore Authorities could not point out the third boundary stone mentioned in the list. It must be borne in mind that this was no easy task, as the whole country is hilly and covered with forest. The stone has since been discovered by Mr. Krishna Múrti, Jahagirdar of Yelandur, who returned to the hills after the Collector and Deputy Commissioner had left it. The other boundary marks could have been pointed out at the time; but Mr. Wedderburn positively refused to visit them, asserting that it was sufficiently apparent to him that the whole of the country east of the Kengeri pond belonged to the Madras Government. He however accompanied the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore up to the great mountain range known as the Honnemeti, on which the late Major Montgomerry, a former Superintendent of Mysore, built a house, and visited the Dod Sampige tree, one of the boundaries given in the list. It may be mentioned that these boundary marks were known to exist as far back as 1843, when a list of them, which is forthcoming, was prepared by a subordinate official by order of the late Major Montgomerry. It is submitted that the existence of such boundary stones is in itself a strong point in favor of Mysore.

3. It is contended that the fact of long uninterrupted enjoyment is in favor of Mysore. This is proved by the fact of the Sholigas (a jungle tribe) having paid a small fee to the Jahagirdar of Yelandur for permission to make kumri cultivation, and from the jungle produce of the disputed tract being rented out by the Jahagirdar of Yelandur as shewn in the accounts. The Sholigas who live in the disputed tract also state that the land has always been regarded as belonging to Mysore. It is submitted that the fact of the claim to this tract of land not having been advanced before is a very strong point against the Madras Government.

Memo by the Collector of Coimbatore.

There is no dispute as to the first north boundary point, Karadi Sone; the question is to the southerly direction, as shewn in the trigonometrical survey map, and whether the valley of the Gundal is, or is not, British Territory. If so, it includes at least up to the watershed, of the Honnametta range as shewn in the corrected chart of the ground.

2. The Tahsildar of Collegal shewed Paimayish fields west of the Gundal.

3. The Mysore map (1803) puts the boundary on the bank of the Gundal: in regard to this map, the Surveyor General of India wrote "that in my opinion much reliance cannot be placed on the old "survey of Mysore, which apparently is very incomplete and imperfect in many parts, no attempt having "been made to visit and delineate with any degree of accuracy several of the hill ranges."

4. Although imperfect in details, the direction taken by the trigonometrical survey map should be respected for the following reasons. If the direction was wrong it might have been at the time protested against, the line was near an inhabited country of Mysore and far distant from any inhabited country of Collegal. The personal interest was stronger on the part of Mysore.

5. The general correctness of the trigonometrical survey map is acknowledged on most occasions. When the trigonometrical survey map was prepared, it was done after a local enquiry; the local authorities of both Districts were present; it was of a later date than the Mysore map. Government in a former question of boundary in this locality desired that the trigonometrical survey map should be the basis of decision.

6. The defects of this map have been rectified in a survey sketch by Captain Cloete which accompanies.

7. The line claimed by the local Coimbatore authorities falls well within the direction of the trigonometrical survey map boundary.

8. It accords with a statement made in a letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner, Mysore, dated 29th October 1862, No. 1177, that the boundary ran *two miles* to the east of the Bilikalrangam pagoda.

9. As regards boundary stones, there is no mention of boundary marks in any authentic account, and in reference to those claimed by the Yelandur Jahagirdar, only one was shewn to Major Hill and myself, others were unknown even to the local jungle people, and not found until after a long search. Marks so unknown and obscure are not entitled to reliance.

10. As regards the occupation of some of the disputed land, that occupation was of the most mischievous character; it consisted in taking 8 annas per podo or hamlet, from certain jungle tribes who were allowed to destroy the forest permanently for their temporary and precarious cultivation.

This was not known, or at least formally brought to light till the Forest Department attempted in 1869 to check the practice.

The distance from the nearest village of Modalli, the almost inaccessible road, the disinclination of village officers on the plains to visit mountainous tracts, all account for the non-interference with this so called occupation which would otherwise in the interests of Government have been prohibited.

The trigonometrical map therefore fully gives the Gundal valley to Coimbatore; this map prepared by Mr. Surveyor McMahon, who assured the Deputy Collector in 1862 that it was made in company of the Yelandur and Modalli (Collegal) authorities as elucidated in Captain Cloete's survey sketch, should be accepted as the basis of decision.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 521, dated Camp Holabagla, 10th April 1875.

I have the honor to return the papers received with your letter No. 8432—511 of the 18th February last, together with a memo expressing my decision upon the boundary dispute referred to.

Decision by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.

1. In the case urged by Mr. Wedderburn, Collector of Coimbatore, the trigonometrical survey map appears to be chiefly relied upon. It is assumed that this map is the same as that referred to as "the Ordnance Survey Map" in the accompanying map of the disputed ground. In depicting hill ranges I have always found this map of very variable degrees of accuracy, and it has never been accepted as an unfailing guide in the settlement of boundary disputes.

2. The line of boundary shewn by the ordnance survey map, as indicated by a dotted line upon the map, appears to be what I may call an impossible line of boundary, as it appears to set at defiance all natural lines of boundary, such as rivers and watersheds. Commencing on the north it crosses the Gundal river, and again recrossing it crosses the well-defined line of watershed to the west of that river and proceeds thence in a curved line to a point denoted by no marked natural feature whatever, whence it abruptly turns to the west, and having then reached another watershed, emerges from the disputed area and proceeds straight to another elevated point (marked Thumbi Betta on the map) whence again it descends into low ground and emerges from the map on the south.

3. It is noted in para 2 of Mr. Wedderburn's case that Paimayish fields belonging to Coimbatore are shewn west of the Gundal river; the precise situation of these fields is not shewn upon the map, neither is it shewn that at the time when these fields were measured, the line of boundary which included them was accepted by the Mysore authorities; it is not either stated whether these fields are now occupied and pay revenue in Coimbatore or not, all these would have been material points for precise statements.

4. In the Mysore case drawn up by Major Hill, Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, some stress appears to be laid on the fact that the line claimed by Coimbatore cuts off territory to the extent of "about a mile or so" to the east of a line drawn from the Karadi Sone to the Kengeri pond "most

"of which is included in the blue line which indicates the Mysore territory in the trigonometrical sur-"vey map." But if the line of the trigonometrical survey map, which is assumed to be that of the "Ordnance Survey" shewn on the map, is to be accepted as an authority in one part, it must be accepted as of equal authority in other parts of the disputed area which would certainly not benefit Major Hill's case since, if, as claimed in para 3 of his case, "the extent shewn in the map as bulging out to the east "ought rightly to be regarded as forming part of Mysore," the very much large area south of the Kengeri pond included by the dotted line of the ordnance survey in Coimbatore should be given to that Collectorate.

5. I do not however feel certain that I rightly comprehend Major Hill's arguments. He speaks of "the Trigonometrical Survey Map" "the Ordnance Survey Map of Mysore," "the Trigonometrical Survey Map of Mysore" and the "Trigonometrical Survey of Coimbatore" some or all of which appear to be different maps; but in the commencement of his case he refers to "the sketch map" which accompanies these papers, and "the extent bulging out to the east." North of the Kengeri pond appears to be the land within the dotted line, east and west of the Gundal, as shewn in the accompanying sketch map.

6. There appear in fact to be several old maps which differ from one another, and moreover differ from the actual configuration of the ground, and must therefore be useless for determining any actual points upon it.

7. The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District states that the extent of land now enjoyed by Mysore is defined by boundary stones; that at the Karadi Sone is accepted by both sides. Four more "marks on rock" are shewn upon the sketch map, of which that at (*a*) the nearest to the Karadi Sone is also accepted by both sides; (*b*) called Bandikal is on the watershed, but (*c*) is below on the Gundal river; (*d*) is distinguished in the references on the sketch map as "new mark on rock;" (*e*) is on the line shewn as that indicating the undisputed boundary about a mile, and a half to the east of "Montgomerry Bungalow;" all these marks appear to be of the "sun and moon" kind commonly used to indicate boundaries. The Dod Sampige tree shewn on the map is also claimed by Major Hill as a boundary. It must be noted that (*c*) is the only marked rock on the river, the others are all on high points or watersheds to the west of it.

8. It is somewhat remarkable that while the Gundal stream is claimed by Major Hill as the boundary in the upper and earlier part of its course, it is abandoned by the Mysore claim in a lower part of its course near the northern boundary of the dispute, this appears to me to bear against this stream being the true boundary in the upper part of its course.

9. The fact of present enjoyment by Mysore of the disputed area is urged by Major Hill and stated to consist of the payment of a small fee to the Jahagirdar of Yelandur by a jungle tribe for permission to make kumri, and in the jungle produce of the disputed land being rented out by the same Jahagirdar. Mr. Wedderburn states this enjoyment to consist in the payment of 8 annas per hamlet for temporary or apparently kumri cultivation. This, if correct, is a somewhat slender foundation on which to erect a claim of "enjoyment," and moreover this enjoyment appears to have been practically protested against in 1869, by the Forest Department. The precise limits within which such enjoyment was granted by the Jahagirdar to the jungle tribes referred to would not be definable. The acceptance of the payment on his part would merely amount to a guarantee on the part of the Jahagirdar that he would not interfere with the proceedings of these jungle tribes within this area, but would by no means amount to a confirmation of his right to interfere with them.

10. In my opinion it is impossible to decide absolutely in favor of one claim or the other; the direct evidence is very slender on either side, and probabilities to be inferred from the configuration of the ground do not absolutely favor the exact adherence to the line of boundary shewn by either side. Watersheds have in a natural point of view a superiority over rivers as natural lines of boundary. I think therefore that the fairest and most natural line to adopt will be that of the parting of the waters or "watershed" to the west of the Gundal stream taking up the points on the map as follows from the north as now shewn by a red line on the map.

Karadi Sone, thence in a straight line to the point shewn as Kattal betta on the map, thence in a straight line to point (*a*) marked by inscription on the rock, thence in a straight line to a similarly marked point on the watershed marked (*b*) and called Bandikal, thence following the line of watershed to point (*d*) marked on the rock, thence precisely following the watershed through prominent points marked Unattibetta and Honinetta to the high point marked Arlamendurga, thence to follow the line claimed by Coimbatore to the point now marked by me (*A*) where the undisputed line of boundary is joined.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd June 1875.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, No. 830 —Rev. 3, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 424—40, dated 1st April 1874, intimating the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the arrangements proposed in this Office letter No. 5668—47, dated 13th January 1874, regarding the settlement of the existing boundary dispute between Mysore and Coimbatore, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the marginally noted letters from the Collector of Coimbatore and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, as also of the Honorable Colonel Anderson's award thereon, and to state that, if the Madras Government is willing to accept the compromise proposed by Colonel Anderson, the Offg. Chief Commissioner will be prepared to submit the matter for the sanction of the Government of India.

Coimbatore Collector's No. 298, dated 19th December 1874, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
Mysore Dy. Commissioner's No. 1029, dated 19th January 1875, to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.
Colonel Anderson's No. 521, dated 10th April 1875, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

2. A sketch plan shewing the several disputed boundary lines and that proposed by Colonel Anderson is enclosed herewith. In Mr. Dalyell's opinion, I am to add, the latter is apparently more favorable to the Coimbatore than to the Mysore claim.

From the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, To the Offg. Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 883, dated Ootacamund, 7th June 1875.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Offg. Secretary's letter, dated 30th April 1875, No. 830—3, forwarding correspondence regarding the boundary dispute between Mysore and Coimbatore, and to state that the Honorable the Governor in Council is willing to accept the compromise proposed by Colonel Anderson.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered that the following letter No. 2535—R. 37, dated 23rd June 1875, be addressed to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2535.
37, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, *23rd June* 1875.

FROM
THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honor by direction of the Offg. Chief Commissioner to submit for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying file of printed correspondence relating to a question of a disputed boundary line between this Province and the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency. It will be observed that, in accordance with an arrangement agreed to by the Madras Government, the Honorable Colonel W. C. Anderson, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore was requested to arbitrate in the matter, and his decision which is of the nature of a compromise has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council.

2. A sketch plan illustrative of the points in dispute accompanies.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd June 1875.

From the Inam and Survey Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 833, dated Dharwar, 4th June 1875.

I have the honor to forward the report of the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, for the quarter ending on the 31st March last.

2. The progress of the last quarter was exceedingly affected by exceptional causes and may be placed aside for any purposes of comparison though I shall again refer to this previous quarter hereafter. Taking the corresponding quarter last year, and the two following it, I find the results to be the following in comparison with the quarter now under notice :—

Quarter ending—	Central Office Cases disposed of.	Assistants' registered Cases.	Assistants' re-arranged Cases.
31st March'1874	3,296	1,325	7,550
30th June 1874	1,712	1,295	2,473
30th September 1874	2,170	1,234	4,270
31st December 1874	2,756	369	3,341
31st March 1875...	2,476	1,325	596

3. The progress of the quarter under report is very much on a par though on the whole a little better than the average of the three first quarters of last year ; the re-arranging of cases on what has been called the Grantvar plan shews a greatly diminished number, but Major Cole remarks that this re-arrangement may now be said to be complete. The amount of labor involved in this re-arrangement must vary exceedingly, and a fair comparison of one quarter with another in this branch is therefore far more difficult than in any other branch of the work. It is more than probable that the re-arrangement of the 90 Malnad cases in the Koppa Taluk involved double the labor of the 506 cases re-arranged in the Devanhalli Taluk.

4. Colonel Puckle gave over charge of the Department to Major Cole on the 8th February, having up to that time disposed of more than half the work of the quarter in the Central Office, or 1,303 cases against 1,173 disposed of by Major Cole in the remaining larger half of the quarter.

5. In drawing comparisons between corresponding quarters in years two, three, and more back, there are several difficulties in the way of instituting a correct comparison. First, now the so-called Grantvar arrangement reduces very materially the apparent number of cases, and secondly it appears that formerly the number of cases recorded as registered was an approximate estimate as stated by Colonel Puckle in his remarks note 1 to his report for the quarter ending 30th September 1873 ; he also in para 3 of letter to Inam Commissioner, No. 151 of the 8th October 1873, mentioned that each case of a whole village was estimated and recorded as 25 cases. It is evident that the number of cases formerly recorded under such a system of estimate can hardly form a proper standard with which to compare the present progress when the cases are not only reduced in number by the inclusion of shareholders, formerly made separate cases, into one case, and under a system of actual numerical registration in substitution for one of estimate.

6. Major Cole's remarks in No 2 of his notes on the so-called Grantvar arrangement I will not here allude to ; these I propose to deal with in a separate letter relating to the remarks of the Acting Chief Commissioner on the Progress Report for the last quarter.

7. The difficulties arising from the absence of the Shanbhogs on pretext of being obliged to write up their accounts daily will cause a good deal of hinderance if this pretext is allowed to operate, for a mere pretext I believe it to be.

8. The issue of title-deeds was generally in abeyance in this quarter pending the settlement of the questions now finally disposed of by Chief Commissioner's orders, No. 1273, dated 15th ultimo. Fifty three only being ready were issued under my directions, as I considered the new arrangement, whatever might be ultimately sanctioned, could but come into effect from the commencement of the new year.

9. The memo alluded to in para 3 of Major Cole's notes, which refers mainly to the Offg. Chief Commissioner's orders on the report for last quarter, No. 9092—541 of the 13th March last, will be forwarded with a separate letter.

10. Considering the actual progress shewn and the difficulties connected with a part of the work, I venture to consider the progress made fairly satisfactory.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd June 1875.

Progress Report of the Inam Settlement for the Quarter ending 31st March 1875.

* * * *

The number of cases disposed of in the Central Office amounted to 2,476 cases against 2756 cases in the previous quarter and 3,238 in the corresponding quarter of the year previous. This last number, however, contained 1,633 cases of village servants reserved for disposal by the Survey Department.

2. The Assistants registered 1,325 new cases against 369 in the previous quarter, in addition to which they re-arranged 596 cases. The Grantvar re-arrangement may now be said to have been completed, and the entire time of the Assistants will now be devoted to the registration of inams. I have pointed out in my No. 194 *of 17th March 1875 to the Secretary how the Grantvar (I must apologize for using the term as it has been condemned in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 8166—495 of 11th February 1875.) procedure has tended to retard the work of the Assistants and thereby diminish their out-turn of work.

*Copy sent to you by No. 157, dated 31st March 1875.

3. I would also beg to annex copy of a memo drawn up by me on the Chief Commissioner's review of the past quarter, in explanation of the objections therein raised. During the quarter under review the Assistants have had many difficulties to contend with. The annual jamabandi settlement took away the Shanbhogs for a time, then during each month the Shanbhogs were withdrawn from the 20th for the collection of the annual khists. The Amildars have also urged that the preparation of the new forms of Survey accounts in the Devanhalli and Nelamangala Taluks has forced on them the necessity of withdrawing the Shanbhogs to their respective villages, as the *Roze Khirdi* has to be written up and initialled by the Shanbhog himself *daily* and he has to grant a receipt to each ryot. The Amildar of the Devanhalli Taluk withdrew the Shanbhogs on the 18th of April for the collection of the April khists, and has intimated to me that he can send none back till the 1st June. I don't believe that Shanbhogs collect the khists daily, and have addressed the Commissioner of the Division on the subject.

4. Owing to the issue of title-deeds having been prohibited by the Chief Commissioner, their preparation was discontinued, and only 53 were subsequently issued under the partial sanction conveyed in the Inam Commissioner's No. 328 of 5th March 1875.

5. There were 2209 quit-rent registers prepared during the quarter against 1410 of the previous quarter. Copies have been forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, and to the Government Press for the purpose of being printed for distribution. The quit-rent registers for all inams confirmed up to the 31*st March* 1875 have thus been prepared and issued.

6. There were 439 cash certificates prepared during the quarter for the Malnad Taluks.

7. The results of the confirmation in cash, of the inams situated in wargs held by other than the inamdars have been brought to book in this quarter and will be shewn in detail in the Annual Report. The value of the claims allowed amounted to Rs. 9,917—13—10, out of which Rs. 750—5—10 were deducted (and form the net gain) on account of the quit-rent imposed on Devadaya Chor Inams, leaving only Rs. 9,167—8—0 to be paid from the Treasury and eventually commuted into land, which will then bear its own quota of the quit-rent.

8. Out of the 2,476 cases settled in the Central Office, 1,303 had been disposed of by Colonel Puckle, who made over charge of the Department on the 8th February last, as follows :—

By Col. Puckle	...	2 Whole villages. 49 Minor cases. 1,252 Re-arranged cases. 1,303
By Major Cole	...	8 Whole villages. 249 Minor cases. 916 Re-arranged cases. 1,173

Much of my time was taken up in making myself acquainted with the new rules and past correspondence. I may moreover state that there were only 482 cases remaining in the Central Office for disposal, and they were all under reference. I have proceeded each month to the taluks in which the settlement is now progressing and have checked and confirmed the cases in those taluks, so that the confirmation work progresses now almost with the registration of the inams, and the quit-rent registers are issued at the close of each quarter.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd June 1875.

A.

Central Office work compared :—

Description of Inams and particulars of the Settlement.	For th Quarter ending— 31st March 1874.	31st December 1874.	31st March 1875.	Remarks.
Confirmed.				
Land Inams. { Whole villages	30	10	10	
Land Inams. { Minor	803	697	220	
Do but cash payments for the present, commutable hereafter into land	22	35	14	
Do Resumed (minor)	274	143	27	
Do Struck off (do)	301	294	33	
Do Government village servants reserved for final disposal by the survey	1,633	348	...	
Do Reviewed and referred for further information	175	...	...	
Do Mahnad Inams (re-settled) ...	...	1,229	2,168	
Total Land Inams.....	3,238	2,756	2,476	
Muzrayi or Ready Money Inams	58	...	4	
Grand Total.....	3,296	2,756	2,480	
No. of Title-deeds issued	1,654	1,750	53	

B.

Financial Results compared with the last Quarter and corresponding Quarter of the previous year :—

	Quarter.	Cases disposed of.	Title-deeds issued.	Vernacular Quit-rent registers, &c., prepared.	Financial results.	Remarks.
A.	Quarter ending 31st March 1875 ...	2,476	53	2,209	1,118 13 0	
B.	Do „ Dec. 1874 ...	2,756	1,750	1,419	4,404 9 2	
C.	Do „ March 1874 ...	3,296	1,654	1,723	1,607 13 6	

C.

Out-door work by the Assistants similarly compared :—

Name of Assistant.	Quarter ending— 31st March 1874. Cases newly registered.	Old cases arranged Grantvar.	Total.	31st December 1874. Cases newly registered.	Old cases arranged Grantvar.	Total.	31st March 1875. Cases newly registered.	Old cases arranged Grantvar.	Total.	Remarks.
Mr. V. N. Narsimmaiengar.	775	950	1,725	12	998	1,010	315	90	405	
„ Syed Nasiruddin ...	474	3,219	3,693	18	1,626	1,644	654	0	654	
„ T. Kitto... ...	Mr. C. Soob Rao ...	3,381	3,381	339	717	1,056	356	506	862	
	1,249	7,550	8,799	369	3,341	3,710	1,325	596	1,921	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd June 1875.

No. 2527—Rev. 68, dated Bangalore, 23rd June 1875.

Order thereon.—The progress made by the Inam Department during the quarter ending 31st March 1875 contrasts favorably with that made in previous quarters and is fairly satisfactory, taking into account the exceptional causes mentioned by the Inam Commissioner, as affecting the transaction of work during the period.

2. The Offg. Chief Commissioner understands that the Inam Commissioner has fallen into an error, *viz.*, in stating in para 5 that before the introduction of the Grantvar system it was the practice to swell the number of cases actually disposed of by estimating every whole inam village as comprising 25 cases, and reckoning the several shares held in one inam. He is informed that the registering of an ordinary whole inam village was, in judging of the amount of work turned out by the Assistants, taken to be equivalent to the settlement of 25 minor inams, but this computation was *never* adopted in the statement of cases disposed of. Similarly an error has been made by Colonel Puckle in supposing that the several shares comprised in an inam, held by several members of a family, were treated as separate cases, separate title-deeds being issued only when the shares were held by alienees or distant relatives.

3. The report promised in para 6 of the Inam Commissioner's letter will be awaited.

4. The enclosures of the above are herewith returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 24th June 1875.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 58—Rev. 11, dated Bangalore, 29th April 1875.

His docket No. 8857—Rev. 137 of the 3rd March 1875, calling for an explanation of the per centage of the sums credited to Government, on account of the cost of collection of Sayer revenue in the inam villages of the Kadur District, being lower than the prescribed scale, as observed from the returns for October, November and December 1874.

In reply, has the honor to submit an explanatory statement received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, from which it will be seen that Rs. 82—12—4 shewn in column 6 is the amount of the cost of collection according to the prescribed scale of 10 per cent, and that the same has been duly collected from the inamdars and credited to Government as exhibited in column 7.

The sums given in the 2nd column of the abstract, appended in the margin of the docket under reply, represent the percentage of the cost on the collections of the months previous to October 1874.

KADUR DISTRICT.—Statement shewing the collection of Sayer revenue in the inam villages and the deduction on account of establishment charges at 10 per cent, *vide* Nagar Commissioner's No. 799 of the 9th March 1875.

No.	Months.	Total of Sayer revenue realized in inam villages.	Deduct on account of Shringeri Jahagir which keeps its own Establishment.	Balance for other Inamdars in the Taluks of—			Cost of Establishment charges at 10 per cent which has all been credited in the succeeding columns.	Balance due.	The percentage credited in the accounts for—		
				Chikmagalur.	Banavar.	Total.			January 1875.	February.	March 1875.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	October	400 4 9	37 7 3	119 9 6	243 4 0	362 13 6	36 4 1		35 9 9	0 7 2	0 3 2
2	November ...	326 14 8	53 13 6	82 4 3	190 12 6	273 0 9	27 5 6		17 10 1	2 10 8	7 0 9
3	December... ...	1,978 3 3	1,786 9 10	168 13 0	22 12 5	191 9 5	19 2 9		...	...	19 2 9
	Total.....	2,705 6 3	1,877 14 7	370 10 9	456 12 11	827 7 8	82 12 4		53 3 10	3 1 10	26 6 8
						On account for September...			0 2 8	1 1 3	... ...
						Total shewn in the Returns...			53 6 6	4 3 1	26 6 8

No. 2547—REV. 8, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH JUNE 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—It is obvious from the above that the percentages due to Government on account of the collection of Sayer revenue in inam villages are not credited in the same month in which the collections are made. This necessarily causes much confusion in the accounts and entails needless references. The Offg. Chief Commissioner therefore directs that all such percentages should be credited to Government at the end of the month in which the collections are made, the residue of the Sayer revenue being disbursed at the same time to the inamdar concerned.

2. The amount paid to the Shringeri Matt should be shewn separately in the account class V No. 1, as the Sayer collections in the inam villages attached thereto are made by a separate agency maintained by the Matt.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 26th June 1875.

From the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 84, dated Bangalore, 13th January 1875.

I have the honor by order to forward Proceedings of the Madras Government as per margin, also letter No. 86 of 15th ultimo from Officer commanding French Rocks, and sketch of the ground proposed to be added to the cemetery at the French Rocks, and to request that you will be so obliging as to inform me whether the Chief Commissioner would have any objection to the acquisition of the piece of land and what would be the cost thereof.

No. 202 of 27th August 1874.
No. 268 of 25th November 1874.

I shall feel obliged by the return of the enclosures.

Read the following letter from the Venerable J. GORTON, M. A, Archdeacon of Madras, To the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Bangalore, 21st August 1874, No. 87.

I have the honor to submit a letter from the Rev. D. G. Clarke, Chaplain of Mysore, for the favorable consideration of the Government.

He enumerates the following wants in connection with the Chaplaincy and its outstations :—

1*st*.—A bell for the Chapel at the French Rocks for the purpose of making known the hour of public worship to the Church-going inhabitants who are now put to much inconvenience by the want of it, especially on those Sundays on which the Chaplain from Mysore officiates.

Mr. Clarke and his congregation would feel greatly indebted to the Government if they would order the supply of a middle-sized bell, and sanction the cost of carriage and erection by the Public Works Department.

2*nd*.—Some means of lighting the said Chapel for evening service. Estimated cost (I presume) of wall-shades, Rupees 50.

3*rd*.—A small strip of ground to be added to the cemetery for the interment of nonconformists, the cost of which would be very trifling, and an allowance of Rupees 4 a month for a lascar to keep it clean and in good order.

4*th*.—An allowance of Rupees 3 per mensem for keeping in order the grave-yard at Húnsúr, the Commissariat Depôt.

I trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to sanction the things which the Chaplain of Mysore has asked for, believing them to be much needed, and confiding in the desire of the Government to meet the reasonable wants of their Christian servants.

From the Rev. D. G. CLARKE, Chaplain of Mysore, To the Venerable J. GORTON, M. A., Archdeacon of Madras, dated Mysore, 14th July 1874, No. 99.

I have the honor to bring to your notice a few wants in connection with the Chaplaincy of Mysore and its outstations, and to hope that you will lay them before His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A bell is much needed for the Chapel at the French Rocks for the purpose of making known the hours of service: a small discarded ship-bell was provided by a former Chaplain, but it was unfortunately stolen a few months ago, and the Church-going portion of the inhabitants are much inconvenienced in consequence. I should esteem it a favor if you would kindly recommend Government to give a middle-sized bell, and to sanction the cost of carriage and erection by Department Public Works.

2. I much want some means of lighting the Chapel at the Rocks for the purpose of holding services in the evening. I should be glad if Government would make a grant towards this object. Rupees 50 would, I think, suffice.

3. It would be very desirable if a small strip of ground could be added to the cemetery at the Rocks for the burial of persons not members of the English Church: in this additional ground non-

churchmen could indulge in any form of burial service that best suited them : the cost of the proposed addition would be very trifling, while the relief to the feelings of all concerned would be great.

While on the subject of the Rocks' cemetery, I beg to ask that an allowance of, say, Rupees 4 per mensem be made for the purpose of keeping it clean and in good order.

4. The Officer in charge of the Commissariat Depôt at Húnsúr has requested me to apply for a grant of Rupees 3 per mensem for keeping in order the grave-yard there. I trust you will kindly recommend this sum being sanctioned.

Order Thereon, 27th August 1874, No. 202.

The Governor in Council sanctions the provision of a bell and wall-shades for the Chapel at the French Rocks. Orders on the subject will be issued in the Public Works Department.

2. His Excellency in Council sanctions also the allowances of Rupees 4 and Rupees 3 monthly, for maintaining in order the cemeteries at the French Rocks and Húnsúr, respectively.

3. As regards the additional land required in connection with the cemetery at the French Rocks, it is not stated whether the land is situated *within* or *without* the cantonment limits. If it be *within* the cantonment limits, the Military Department will issue instructions for appropriating it for the purpose required. If it should be *without* the limits of the cantonment, application must be made to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The Venerable the Archdeacon will afford information on the point.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Read the following letter from the Venerable J. GORTON, M. A., Archdeacon of Madras, To the Hon'ble D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St George, dated Madras, 18th November 1874, No. 111.

With reference to Proceedings of the Madras Government, Ecclesiastical Department, dated 27th August, No. 202, and the order thereon, I have the honor to inform the Government that the portion of ground which the Chaplain wishes to get enclosed for the burial of dissenters at the French Rocks is within the cantonment limits according to the Government map.

Order Thereon, 25th November 1874, No. 268.

Copy furnished to the Military Department, with reference to paragraph 3 of G. O., dated the 27th August 1874, No. 202.

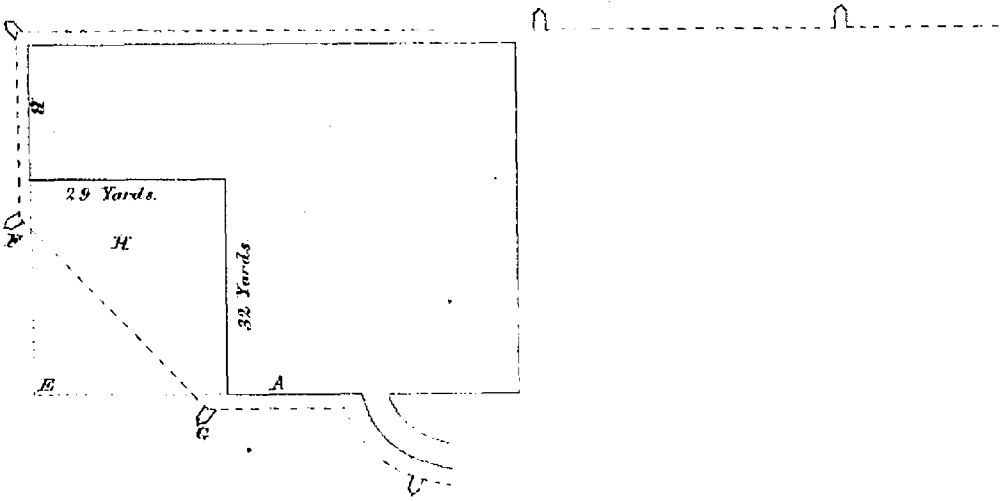
D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

From the Officer Commanding French Rocks, To the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, Bangalore, No. 86, dated French Rocks, 15th December 1874.

As requested in your memo No. 767 of the 9th instant, I have the honor to forward a rough sketch of French Rocks burial ground, shewing space proposed by the Chaplain to be added to it.

2. I am unable to inform you if the ground is within military limits, as shewn by map it appears as if part were so, it is all under cultivation.

3. I cannot say what the probable cost would be if the ground is not in military limits, nor what it would cost to wall it in.



The space H, which would be enclosed by prolonging lines A and B till they meet at point E, is the ground asked for by the Chaplain. According to the cantonment map, the boundary is dotted across from boundary stones from F to G; the whole of the space H is under cultivation, and it is not known if it is within the limits of the cantonment or not; the area in square yards of space asked for amounts to 928 square yards.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 186—81, dated Mysore, 12th June 1875.

In returning herewith the original enclosures of your docket No. 7569—304, dated 20th January last, on the subject of a piece of land applied for by the Chaplain at Mysore to be added to the cemetery at French Rocks, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that the land in question does not appear to be within the limits of the cantonment. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, reports that there is nothing on record to shew that it was handed over to the Military authorities, and he has submitted the usual statement of alienation.

Under these circumstances, there seems no objection to the land being made over to the Chaplain, the assessment at present levied by Government, *viz.*, As. 6—4 being remitted, and the estimated compensation of Rs. 20—0—0 paid to the owner.

Copy of letter No. 411, dated 8th June 1875, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, together with its enclosure, is herewith forwarded.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 411, dated Mysore, 8th June 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No 1195 of the 23rd January last, forwarding in original the correspondence marginally noted with respect to the portion of land which the Reverend D. G. Clarke has recommended should be included in the cemetery at the French Rocks, and in reply to submit an alienation statement for the remission of the annual assessment thereon amounting to Rs 0—6—4. The compensation payable to the pattadar is estimated at Rs. 20, as a stone well is included within the limits.

No. 84 of 13th January 1875, from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner with enclosures, herewith returned.

2. A rough plan of the ground is forwarded. There is nothing on record to shew the limits of the cantonment, but evidently the land in question was beyond them, as it was never handed over to the Military authorities.

Statement shewing the alienation of State lands made in the Ashtagram Taluk, Mysore District.

General No. / Do. No.	Taluk. Hobli. Village.	To whom granted.	Nature of grant.	Land. Description.	Land. Extent. A.	G.	Y.	Assessment.			No. of reserved or unreserved trees together with any building standing thereon.	Value of Land. R.	A.	P.	Boundaries.	By whom sanctioned.
	Ashtagram. Kyatanahalli. Harnalli.	Chaplain of Mysore.	For the extension of the Cemetery at French Rocks.	Dry.	0	6	51	0	6	4	A stone well.	20	0	0	To the west—Burial ground. To the north—Wall of the burial ground. To the east—Latchme Gauda's field. To the south-Ridges of Latchme Gauda's field.	

No. 2653—Rev. 9, dated Bangalore, 26th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of land measuring 6 guntas 51 yards, for the extension of the cemetery at the French Rocks, and the remission of the assessment thereon, *viz.*, Rs. 0—6—4.

2. The cantonment limits do not appear to have been well defined, but they should hereafter be considered to embrace the land now appropriated for the cemetery.

3. The Officiating Chief Commissioner approves of the compensation payable to the cultivator of the land being fixed at Rs. 20, and the Major General Commanding the Division will be asked to make arrangements for remitting this sum to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for payment.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th June 1875.

From Colonel E. Boddam on Special Duty, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 7, dated Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

I see it stated in the Nilgiri local papers that four successive crops of potatoes have failed there. Last year the potatoes in this part of the country were also generally bad. The failure of the Nilgiri potatoes is a serious matter to Bangalore, because the seed planted in the District is for the most part Nilgiri seed.

2. Three years ago, I wrote to the late Commissioner of the Nilgiris, suggesting that new sorts of potatoes should be introduced from America and England, as the habit of raising only one sort year after year on the same ground would be likely to end in disaster, but I believe the subject slipt out of notice.

For the wants of this Province I would propose procuring by the end of the rains a further supply of the best sorts of English and American seed potatoes. The supply lately imported was very small, only two pounds of each of the following varieties:—

		Number.
American Early Rose	.. ..	19
Do	Chinax	16
Do	Compton's Surprise	17
Do	Late Rose	6
Do	Bresee's Peerless	11
Do	Table King	11
English Red Skin Flourball	.. ..	20
Do	Lapstones Kidney	3
Do	Snowflake	4
Do	Early Ashleaf Kidney	10
Do	Victoria (Paterson's)	23
	Total	140

4. The bill for these has not yet arrived, but it will come to a small amount only. From the 1st proximo I believe parcels can be sent from England by the post at the rate of 8 annas per lb. I would like to get a number of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. parcels of these fine sorts of potatoes sent out in detachments to reach Bangalore in September or early in October in time for planting next season (November), and that Government would sanction at least 400 Rs. for the experiment. Considering the importance of the potato crop in the Province and the increasing demand for potatoes this outlay would be trifling.

5. Another point to be considered is that these fine varieties of potatoes are also more prolific as well as superior in quality to the old sort.

6. The outlay would be recovered in one season if Government sold a portion of the proceeds of these potatoes; for people will readily buy new sorts for cultivation.

7. To ensure the potatoes arriving sound, it is necessary to pack them in small parcels; if sent in quantity altogether they heat in the journey and perish.

8. These potatoes might be cultivated with special attention by Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, and their produce made over to the Model Farm.

No. 2722—Rev. 72, dated Bangalore, 29th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner sanctions Colonel Boddam's proposal to obtain American and English seed potatoes from England, in the mode indicated, the cost, exclusive of the freight or postage, being limited however to £20.

2. The seed, on arrival, should be made over to the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, and also, if desired, to the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, who should intimate to the Deputy Commissioners for notification in their Districts, when supplies of the new varieties can be obtained from them, with all other details.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th June 1875.

From the Survey and Inam Commissioner, Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 686, dated Camp Talguppa, 9th May 1875.

I have the honor to forward a letter from the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, on a subject of very considerable importance, namely the description of accounts which should be trusted to in inam decisions.

No. 16 of 27th April. To be returned.

2. Colonel Clerk, Inam Commissioner, directed by order No. 9 of 9th June 1868 that Púrnaiya's Paimayish commonly called "Akshaya Paimayish" for years between A. D. 1800 and 1810 should be adopted primarily, and only in default of these accounts that the Jari Inamti (of 1801 and 1802) should be adopted as the basis of settlement. It appears that copies of the Paimayish accounts are sometimes found in the Taluk Cutcherry bearing the old seal of the Taluk. Sometimes none are found in the Taluk Cutcherry, but copies are found in the hands of the Shanbhogs which are totally unauthenticated in any way.

3. It appears further that if the Paimayish and Jari Inamti accounts are for the same year, the discrepancy between them is generally no more than trifling, but if a few years intervene between the dates of the two accounts the Paimayish "accounts generally give an area double, treble and quadruple the extent given in the Jari Inamti " accounts."

Inam Superintendent's letter, para 6.

4. I do not think that there can be any question about not accepting unauthenticated Taluk or Shanbhogs' copies of Púrnaiya's Paimayish accounts; it appears that hitherto both have been accepted.

5. But how far and to what extent copies of the Paimayish accounts bearing the taluk seal and free from any suspicion of having been tampered with should be accepted when they shew inams treble and quadruple those recorded in the Jari Inamti accounts is another question and must depend entirely upon the relative value to be attached to the two records, the Jari Inamti accounts and the Paimayish accounts, and whether the latter in its most authenticated form is to be looked upon as a true record of possession recognized at the time it was made and to be accepted now in supersession of the Jari Inamti accounts. The Jari Inamti accounts were according to the Inam Superintendent's 9th para a definite record of recognized alienations of revenue.

6. The long acceptance by the Inam Department of these Paimayish accounts, even in numerous cases of Shanbhogs' copies, appears to put this question somewhat on a different footing to that which it would occupy if considered, at the commencement of operations. But I apprehend that there can be no question whatever regarding the rejection of all unauthenticated Paimayish accounts whether Taluk or Shanbhog's copies, as well as requiring a careful examination in even sealed copies to obviate the adoption of entries which have been tampered with. This much I cannot conceive to contravene the spirit of Colonel Clerk's orders which however in practice are reported to have been interpreted and acted on in an extreme manner.

No. 9 of 9th June 1868, precis No. 15.

From the Inam Superintendent in Mysore, To the Inam Commissioner in Mysore, No. 16, dated Devanhalli, 27th April 1875.

By the *correspondence marginally noted, you will have observed that I have objected to the Taluk and Shanbhogs' copies of the Paimayish accounts being adopted for either the validity, *when* unsupported by the Jari Inamti accounts, or the extent of the Inam.

Reading with No. 9, dated 25th April 1875, to Inam Commissioner.

2. When an inam is not shewn in any of the Jari, Stall, or Geir Inamti accounts, but makes its first appearance in some recent accounts, which are backed by a Taluk or Shanbhog's copy of a Jari or Paimayish account, I am of opinion that the validity of the inam should not be allowed.

3. As regards the extent of the Paimayish accounts produced in the Taluk Cutcherry or by the Shanbhog, being allowed, I have the honor to offer the following remarks for your consideration and orders.

4. There are in this Taluk three forms of the Paimayish account, *viz*—

(1.) The Goshvara, which only gives the boundaries of the village, and the assessment and jodi of each inam.

(2.) The Katcha Paimayish of 1806 which gives the boundaries of the inam land, and the measurements of each boundary.

(3.) The Katcha Paimayish of 1807, which only gives the measurements round the boundaries.

The Goshvara is neither signed nor sealed, but both the Katcha Paimayish accounts are sealed with the Taluk seal, if found in the Taluk Cutcherry; no accounts in the Shanbhog's possession bear any seal or signature.

5. The Shanbhog's copy cannot be considered reliable, but the Katcha Paimayish accounts produced from the Taluk Cutcherry bear the old seal of the Taluk, and I presume must, therefore, be accepted generally.

6. The Paimayish account of 1805 is not generally to be found in the Chief Commissioner's Offices, but generally a Taluk or Shanbhog's copy is produced during the settlement. An inam is generally borne out by the Jari Inamti account of 1801-1802, and the *local* copy of the Paimayish account of 1805 generally gives an area double, treble and quadruple the extent given in the Jari Inamti account! If such a Paimayish account is produced for the *same* year as that of the Jari account, such a discrepancy does not generally exist, or only to a trifling extent.

7. According to the rules introduced by Colonel Clerk and Precis No. 15, no stipulation was made that a Taluk or Shanbhog's copy of the Akshaya Paimayish (1800 to 1810) was not to be adopted. In many cases where such copies looked spurious they were rejected.

8. Knowing, as we do, how apt the Shanbhogs are to manipulate their accounts, I am of opinion that such local copies should be considered unreliable and that the areas therein laid down should not be confirmed to the inamdar. I would adduce the following instance of a personal inam, No. 5 of Kadatanamale village, Jala sammath, of the Devanhalli Taluk.

	Area. K.	K.	P.	
By Jari Inamti account of 1801	Dry 0	6	8	
	Wet 0	6	8	(2½ Zafted.)
	0	13	14	
By Shanbhogs' copy of Paimayish account of 1805	Dry 1	2	5¼	
	Wet 0	11	14	
	1	14	7¼	
Excess in Dry	0	16	4½	
„ Wet	0	5	6	

9. There is no doubt that the Jari Inamti accounts shew the extent of the inam which Púrnaiya actually intended to confirm, and it may fairly be presumed that he would not have confirmed the area shewn in the Shanbhog's copy of the Paimayish account.

10. I fully admit that many of these local copies are perfectly accurate and that such copies are adopted for other purposes, but I am of opinion that they should not be adopted for the extent of the inam, as they cannot be considered as reliable and as the Jari accounts shew the true inam intended to be confirmed by Púrnaiya in those accounts. The question is of much importance, and involves the loss to Government of a large excess of land, to which the inamdar does not appear to be entitled.

11. I would avail myself of the opportunity to point out an error in clause 3 of Precis No. 15, which ought to end, "the *former* will be adopted," instead of "the latter."

The words—

"Provided such accounts are produced from the Chief Commissioner's Office, or are duly authenticated copies" might be added.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 29th June 1875.

No. 2751—Rev. 74, dated Bangalore, 29th June 1875.

Order.—In the letter recorded above the Inam Commissioner submits for decision certain points relating to the classes of records or accounts which are relied upon by the Inam Department in its investigation into the validity and extent of inams.

2. The questions now raised were, it is observed, discussed by the late Inam Commissioner (Colonel Clerk) in his Proceedings dated 9th June 1868 which received the formal approval of the Chief Commissioner in Secretary's letter No. 1627—31 of 18th idem.

3. The instructions laid down in those Proceedings seem to have been misapprehended, for though the wording of para 13 might bear a different construction, the instructions, it is obvious, referred to the determination of the extent of inam holdings; while in respect to the *validity* of the inams, there was it is understood no intention to supersede the authority of the Jari Inamti accounts which must be accepted as the standard record. Where claims were under consideration unsupported by the Jari accounts and based only upon possession and enjoyment free of tax or on jodi, the Paimayish accounts referred to were to be consulted, but cases of this kind are understood to be very few in number.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would hesitate to sanction the rejection absolutely of all unauthenticated Paimayish accounts, for this proceeding would apparently fetter the enquiry to such an extent as almost to suspend the settlement operations; and it may be remarked that if such a rule were adopted, the original Jari Inamti accounts deposited in this office, which do not bear any seal or signature to denote their authenticity, and are moreover full of unattested erasures and interpolations, would become inadmissible. While therefore the Jari accounts of 1805 and 1806 must be held the primary source of reference, as regards validity of inams, the degree of reliance to be placed upon the subsequent accounts must be necessarily left to the discretion of the Officers of the Inam Department, who should however be careful to reject mere unattested copies or extracts from such accounts when produced by Shanbhogs or the parties interested, and even as a rule when obtained from the taluk records.

5. The accompanying statement which was prepared in the Commissioner's Huzur Daftar in 1842, on returns obtained from the several Divisions, contains a list of the several Paimayish accounts then extant, and will form a useful guide to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements.

6. These instructions must be held to apply also to the question raised as to the records shewing the *extent* of the inams. Where the extent shewn in the Jari and Paimayish accounts differ very considerably, the Inam Department must determine which figures to adopt with due regard to the variations which exist in the old "Bijvari" measurement, in the several classes of lands and in different localities.

7. Under existing orders, the Superintendent of Inam Settlements has no concern with the disposal of excess land found in inams, his duties being confined to recording the old extent and valuation of the grant, leaving all other matters to be determined by the Survey Department.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Timber cut by ryots free under Clause 2 of Notification No. 153 of 31st August 1874.* Directing that the value of the same be left to the discretion of the Amildars.	No. 1870—427, dated 3rd June 1875.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Forest operations in this Province.* Passing orders on a letter from the Conservator of Forests relative to limiting the duties of the Department.	No. 2040—471, dated 9th June 1875.	...	...	1 to 4
5 to 6	*Forest lands in the Chamrajnagar Taluk.* Passing orders on the subject.	No. 2142—17, dated 10th June 1875.	...	...	5 to 9
7 to 8	*Estimate of the Mysore Forest Department for 1875—76.* Forwarding orders of the Government of India on the above to the Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Accountant General with instructions.	No. 2214—61, dated 14th June 1875.	...	...	9 to 12

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 3rd June 1875.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Revenue-Forests, No. 388, F., dated Bangalore, 15th May 1875.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that a question having arisen as to the rates at which wood and bamboos should be valued for the purpose of arriving at the quantity allowed to be felled free by a ryot under clause 2 of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 153 of the 31st August 1874, I beg to suggest the adoption of the rates mentioned below, and solicit orders on the subject:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
For a cart-load of unreserved timber of 25 cubic feet . . .	1	0	0
,, ,, unreserved large poles, 3 to a cart-load . . .	1	0	0
,, ,, small poles, 6 to a cart-load	1	0	0
,, ,, of kirbidru bamboos, 80 to a cart-load . . .	1	8	0

No. 1870—Rev.-Forests 427, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the determination of the value of the timber which a ryot is allowed to cut free under clause 2 of the Notification dated August 31st, No. 153, must be left to the discretion of the Amildars, and no fixed rule need be laid down on the point.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, General Department, Rev.-Forests, No. 385, F, dated Bangalore, 15th May 1875.

With reference to the third and fifteenth paras (copied in the margin) of letter No. 222 of the 25th February 1875, from the Government of India, being orders on the Mysore Forest Report for 1873—74, I have the honor to enclose for the Chief Commissioner's information abstract and detailed statements of the establishments which I consider necessary to carry out the work which, according to the meaning I attach to the paras quoted, the Government desires shall be undertaken by the Mysore Forest Department. As I understand it, the spirit of these orders is that the department will withdraw from the charge of the district forests, and charge itself with the care of the State-forests, of plantations, of sandal reserves, and of sandal collection. It will work the forests under its charge, regard being had first to their conservation and improvement, and in the second place to their capabilities of providing timber for the present supply of the public. In very many cases the forests require absolute rest. This I have frequently brought to notice in my annual reports, and especially in south Mysore the fellings of teak have been brought down to the narrowest limits.

Para 3. "The care of the district forests which are not demarcated is of very high importance, and as there are only six years left in which to place the demarcated reserves and plantations on a satisfactory footing, all the energies of the department should mainly be concentrated upon them."

Para 15. "His Excellency in Council also agrees with you in the remarks made in paragraph 2 f of your review, regarding the working of the district-forest scheme. As far as the management of these forests tends to economize the resources of the Government wood lands which are not included in the reserves, it is advantageous; but such remarks as those made in paragraph 16 of the report, where Mr. Macpherson, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, ascribes part of the failure in the Kakankote plantations to the fact that the district-forest scheme occupies a large portion of his time, and passages of a similar nature in this and previous reports indicate that the work thereby thrown upon the Forest Officers is heavy, and may possibly interfere with their more important duties connected with the protection and improvement of the reserves."

2. It will be seen that I propose to keep up only nine depôts in the whole country, whence wood will be sold to all comers either by auction or at fixed rates. The district forests will be again placed under the District Officers for the ordinary and every day supply of the people, and our small depôts be mostly closed.

3. The plantation work, sandal reserves and work for the improvement of the State-forests need not here be enlarged upon. It will be purely departmental. The existing number of State-forests will from time to time as occasion requires be added to, and pass under the charge of, the Forest Department, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

4. Should the Chief Commissioner consider that I have rightly interpreted the wishes of the Government, I beg that you will be good enough to obtain his orders on the general question and also whether I may submit a proposition statement in due form.

5. It will be noticed that, according to the figures now submitted, there will be a net saving on establishments of Rs. 11,448 per annum. But as the *average* pay of Assistant Conservators is entered in accordance with the orders of the Government of India at Rs 350 a month, the actual saving will be somewhat less. Still the saving will be considerable, and as it is proposed to reduce the number of officers, batta will also be saved.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 9th June 1875.

B.

Detailed Statement of Proposed Establishment explaining the Abstract Statement A.

OFFICERS.

Direction.—1 Conservator. .. .. .. } Bangalore.
1 Assistant Conservator in charge of Accounts. }

Executive. — 1 Deputy Conservator, Nagar, in charge of Division.
1 Assistant do „ to assist.
1 Do do Mysore, in charge of Division and all works.
1 Do do Bangalore, in charge of Nundydroog.
1 Do do „ in charge of Fuel Plantations.
1 Do do Hassan, in charge of Division and all works.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Direction.—

Conservator's Office.—1 Manager, 1 Accountant, 3 English Clerks, 2 Vernacular Clerks, 4 Peons, 1 Lascar.—Total 12.

Executive.—

Dy. Conservator's Office.—1 Head Writer, 2 English Clerks, 3 Vernacular Clerks, 4 Peons and 2 Lascars.—Total 12.

Mysore Division Office.—1 Head Writer, 1 English Clerk, 2 Vernacular Clerks, 3 Peons and 1 Lascar.—Total 8.

Nundydroog Division Office.—1 Head Writer, 2 English Clerks, 2 Vernacular Clerks, 3 Peons and 1 Lascar.—Total 9.

Hassan Division Office.—1 English Clerk, 1 Vernacular Clerk, 1 Peon and 1 Lascar.—Total 4.

Plantation Office.—1 English Clerk, 1 Vernacular Clerk, 2 Peons and 1 Lascar.—Total 5.

CONSERVANCY AND WORK.

Rangers.—Nagar 3, Mysore 2, Hassan 1, Nundydroog 2, Plantations 1.—Total 9.

Rangers' Mutsaddis.—One to each Ranger.—Total 9.

Forest Darogas.—

Nagar.—Sakrebail 1, Shankar 1, Masrur 1, Lakvalli 2, Aldur 1, Sorab 2, Anantapur 1, Shimoga 1, Ubrani 1.—Total 11.

Mysore.—Bandipur and Berambadi 1, Chamrajnagar and Gundal 1, Ainur Marigudi 1, Begur 1, Kakankote 1, Metikuppe and Hunsekuppe 1, Viranhosahalli 1, Anechaukur 1, Lingapur 1.—Total 9.

Hassan.—Honne Betta 1, Maharajdurga 1, Arkalgúd 1.—Total 3.

Nundydroog.—Devaraydurga under Ranger. Kankanhalli 2, Closepet 1, Magadi 1, Dodballapur 1, Maddagiri 1, Huliyurdurga 1.—Total 7.—Grand Total. 30.

N. B.—If these State Forests are to be looked after properly and preserved from fire and theft and work carried on, each must be placed under a responsible man.

Head Watchers.—Nagar 3, Mysore 2, Hassan 1, Nundydroog 4.—Total 10.

Watchers.—Nagar 10 forests, 78 men; Mysore 9 forests, 67 men; Hassan 3 forests and ghats, 23 men; Nundydroog 7 forests, 52 men.—Total 220 men.

Depôt Mutsaddis.—Mysore 1, Húnsúr 1, Antarsante 1, Lakvalli 1, Shimoga 1, Benkipur 1, Sorab Taluk 1, Chikmagalur 1, Hassan 1.—Total 9.

Depôt Peons.—Mysore 2, Lakvalli 2, Shimoga 2, other depôts 1 each.—Total 12.
Sandal Koti Darogas.—Bangalore 1, Húnsúr 1, Seringapatam 1, Shimoga 1, Ságar 1, Kavaledurga 1.—Total 6.

Do Mutsaddis.—One at each Koti.—Total 6.

Do Peons.—Two at each Koti.—Total 12.

N. B.—I have proposed that the number of Rangers be reduced by 1; but that new scales of pay be introduced. These men are not drawing salaries sufficient to attract good men in future, especially as the scale of pay in the Police upper subordinate ranks, and in the Public Works Department is far higher. It will not be necessary to pay all the present men the enhanced rates. The sums being sanctioned, the Conservator should be left to settle what each man should draw for the year, within budget limits, till our inferior men are eliminated, and men trained in the second class at the Civil Engineering College are available. I think that good Rangers are indispensable.

2. I also beg that my proposal to raise the pay of the head watchers from 8 to 10, of watchers from 6 to 7 and of Office peons and lascars from 7 to 8 and 6 to 7 respectively, may be sanctioned. All these men have hard times of it, are not supplied with clothing, and when it is taken into consideration that coolies in the coffee estates, which estates in almost every instance are to be found near our forests, are housed, supplied with a cumbly each and paid from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, 8 each, I think the rates of pay proposed by me are by no means excessive. They are lower than those paid in the majority of the Forest Departments elsewhere.

3. The various Clerks and Munshis in the Offices have also a claim to consideration, as they have so frequently to travel, and I trust that as so large a total reduction is proposed, that these additions to the pay of subordinates will not be objected to.

No. 2040—Rev.-F. 471, dated Bangalore, 9th June 1875.

Order thereon.—Adverting to paras 3 and 15 of letter No. 222 of 25th February last, from the Offg. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, the Conservator expresses the opinion that it would seem therefrom to be the intention of the Government to limit the duties of the Forest Department in this Province hereafter to the operations necessary for establishing the demarcated reserves and plantations on a satisfactory footing, as well as to collection of sandal, and he submits a programme of such modifications in the Forest Department as the presumed change will involve.

2. The Offg. Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the proposals of the Conservator are altogether more radical than the circumstances which have led to their submission would call for. Mr. Dalyell does not infer from the Government of India's letter that they contemplate any reduction of the Forest Establishment. Their object is apparently to guard against the Forest Officers being diverted by the demands of the district forests from giving sufficient attention to the reserves and plantations which are of primary importance, and to give effect to these injunctions it may be requisite to reduce the number of depôts in the charge of the Department, leaving the District Officers, who should previously be consulted on the subject, to manage such of the others as it may seem desirable to maintain. The entire withdrawal of the Forest Officers from all interest in the district forests and depôts is not in Mr. Dalyell's opinion the necessary or desirable result of the re-arrangement of work to be now effected. The executive details in the working of the forests and control of the depôts may be left to the Revenue Officers; but as the duties of the Forest Officers carry them over the districts frequently, their services should be made available in aiding the Deputy Commissioners by periodical inspection and scrutiny.

3 The Conservator will report whether, under these altered circumstances, he considers that his Department is susceptible of any reduction, and if so to what extent.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 10th June 1875.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 55, Political No. 3, dated Yelwal, 27th April 1875.

In reply to your docket No. 81, dated 5th September 1874, forwarding copy of a letter from the Conservator of Forests, and requesting an expression of my opinion regarding the forest lands in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, I have the honor to submit in original, to be returned, the correspondence that has passed between the Deputy Commissioner, the Guardian and the Assistant Conservator, from which it will be seen that the estimated area of the whole forest is 20,000 acres, and that the Assistant Conservator proposes to make over to the Jahagirdars about one-half, being the portion lying west of the Biligirirangam Hills, known locally as the Jain-berri Betta, Halle Biligirirangam Betta and Anekere Betta peaks, and in this the Guardian and the Deputy Commissioner concur.

The Deputy Commissioner has been requested to submit a further report regarding the receipts at present accruing from the forests alluded to, and whether the proposed grant to the Jahagirdars includes any portion of them.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, No. 1008, dated Camp Yelwal, 15th January 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 633 of the 11th September last, forwarding in original, for expression of opinion, *correspondence marginally noted, received with Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's docket No. 81 of the 5th idem, concerning the reservation for a District forest of a portion of the jahagir intended for the grandsons of His late Highness the Raja of Mysore.

* Herewith returned.

No. 137—67 of 11th July 1874, from the Assistant Conservator, to the Conservator.

No. 1057 of 17th July 1874, from the Conservator, to the Secretary.

2. In reply I beg to submit copies of correspondence with the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja and the Assistant Conservator of Forests, which will shew the further action taken by me in the matter.

3. As Colonel Malleson now states that the portion of the forest pointed out by Mr. Macpherson to Captain Coussmaker, the Officer in charge of the Revenue Survey Party in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, is not absolutely needed for the jahagir, I would suggest that the latter Officer should be directed in fixing the boundaries to exclude it from the jahagir. It may then be handed over to the Forest Department to be worked as a District forest.

4. To avoid delay a copy of the correspondence has been sent by me direct to Captain Coussmaker for his information.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, No. 950, dated 27th July 1874.

In forwarding herewith copy of correspondence with the Assistant Conservator of Forests and the Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, the latter of whom has been specially deputed to survey the lands which are intended to be conferred as a jahagir on His late Highness the Maharaja's grandsons, I have the honor to request to be informed why such a large extent of forest land was selected by your Department for the jahagir, as according to the orders of the Chief Commissioner the Government retains all right to the reserved wood growing within the limits.

2. As you will observe, the Assistant Conservator had applied for the greater portion of the jungle as a reserve forest.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, No. 46, dated 28th July 1874.

With reference to your letter dated the 27th instant, I have the honor to state that in selecting the villages of the jahagirs of the grandsons of the late Maharaja it was intended that a certain extent of forest should be attached to them for sporting and other purposes, and the selection of the villages was so made that they might form a compact tract adjoining the larger jahagir of Yelandur. I had however no information as to the extent of jungles included within the limits of the jahagirs so selected. If it is considered necessary and practicable to detach any portion of such jungles for the propose of being reserved to Government without making the boundaries of the jahagirs less compact, and yet leaving them a sufficient extent of forest, I have no objection to its being so done.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 10th June 1875.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore District, No. 1366, dated 19th September 1874.

His letter No. 135—69 of 11th July last requesting that certain forest land applied for by his Department may not be included in the jahagir to be assigned to the grandsons of His late Highness the Raja of Mysore.

In reply, forwards copy of letter No. 46 of the 28th July 1874, from the Guardian of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and states that the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, estimates that the tract of jungle contains 20,000 acres. It is requested that he will state after personal inspection how much should be retained by Government as a royal forest and whether any objection is likely to be raised to the Jahagirdars shooting in the forest thus reserved.

From the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore District, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, Revenue-Forests, No. 305—158, dated Mysore, 30th November 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1366 of the 19th September requesting information as to what portion of the forest assigned to the grandsons of His late Highness the Maharaja of Mysore should be retained as a forest reserve.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I consider it would be to the advantage of Government to reserve the whole of the forest on the hills, these being the most important in the block of forest assigned to the Jahagirdars.

Their jahagir would then be bounded on the east by the range of hills generally known as the Biligirirangam.

Locally each peak in this range has a distinctive name ; the following therefore would be a more explicit boundary. All west of the Jainberri Betta, Halle Biligirirangam Betta and Anekere Betta. This boundary would reduce the extent of forest included in the jahagir by about one-half and would not in any way interfere with its compactness.

With reference to the last para of your letter, I do not think it at all probable that this Department would ever raise objections to shooting in the reserve.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, No. 2159, dated 23rd December 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 46, dated 28th July 1874, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter received from the Assistant Conservator of Forests No. 305—158 of the 30th November 1874, and with reference thereto to request to be informed if the arrangement therein proposed for making over the best portion of the forest to the Forest Department has your approval : if so, the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey may be communicated with in view to the requisite alteration being made in the boundary of the jahagir.

It will be seen that the Assistant Conservator states that no objection will be taken to the Jahagirdars shooting in any portion of the reserved forest.

From the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 171, dated 2nd January 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 2159, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to state that, if the arrangement therein referred to would, as stated by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, still leave one-half of the forests to the jahagirs, I have no objection to the boundary being fixed accordingly.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 10th June 1875.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 146—Pol. 4, dated Mysore, 31st May 1875.

In continuation of this office letter No. 55—3, dated 28th April 1875, I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of letter No. 305, dated 22nd instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, affording further information on the subject of the forest tract which it is proposed to make over to the great-grandsons of His late Highness the Raja.

2. It will be seen from this that the Guardian to His Highness has no objection to the surrender of the tract applied for by the Forest Department, as this will leave one-half of the forest for the use of the Jahagirdars.

3. I concur in the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner that arrangements may be made for the demarcation of the above forest (the exact area of which cannot now be ascertained) as pointed out by the Assistant Conservator.

4. The receipts from the forest produce in the above tract, *viz.*, Rs. 8—7—0 are so small that they are not likely to affect the proposed value of the Jahagir which may probably hereafter be increased from the assessment on wet lands as observed by Major Hill.

From the Offg. Dy. Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 305, dated Mysore, 22nd May 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1240 of the 2nd February 1875, on the subject of the forest land applied for by the Forest Department out of the tract proposed to be made over as a jahagir to the great-grandsons of His late Highness the Raja.

2. In reply, I beg to submit copy of correspondence that has passed on the subject, from which you will observe that the Guardian to His Highness raises no objection to the surrender of the land applied for by Mr. Macpherson, as the boundaries given by him will leave one-half of the forest for the use of the Jahagirdars.

3. On Captain Coussmaker, who was in charge of the survey party, being addressed as to the extent of the land and the proper demarcation of the boundaries, that Officer has stated that he is unable to give the information which you require concerning the exact area of the forest land to be made over to the Forest Department, as no survey was taken according to the land marks given by the Assistant Conservator. He mentions that the tract belongs to a number of villages, but is included in one block of 14,677 acres. He states that he is unable to furnish any information concerning the revenue, and refers me to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, to whom all papers have been sent. I therefore request that instructions may be given to the latter Officer to have such portion of forest land as may be pointed out by the Assistant Conservator clearly demarcated and made over to the Department.

4. The receipts from forest produce, Rs. 8—7—0, are so small that they are not likely, as feared, to affect the proposed value of the jahagir; but I avail myself of this opportunity to mention that the revenue of the villages is likely to be increased greatly on the settlement being made, especially in the case of the wet lands under the Honganur tank, which were originally leased at low rates in consequence of the damage done to the crops by wild elephants.

5. It is not very apparent why such a large tract of forest, which is at a distance from most of the villages, is needed by the Jahagirdars, since the right to shoot in the adjoining Government forests will be conceded to them, and Government retains its right to sandal and other reserved woods. I submit that the Assistant Conservator may be directed to determine in communication with the Guardian what extent of forest will suffice for their needs in respect to firewood.

Statement shewing the particulars of Villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, proposed to be granted as Jahagir to the grandsons of His Highness, the late Maharaja, as per Superintendent's docket No. 392 of the 9th December 1870.

No.	Names of Villages.	Name of the Hobli to which the villages are attached.	Extent cultivated and Uncultivated. Extent of land forming minor Inams.	Extent of Sirkar land under Cultivation.	Culturable waste land.	Uncultivable waste land.	Total Extent.	Population of the Villages.	Revenue derived from the Villages as per accounts of 1869—70. Land Revenue.	Land Revenue Miscellaneous.	Mohatarfa.	Sist.	Sayer.	Forest.	Local Fund.	Abkari.	Total.	Average Revenue of the last 5 years.
			K. K. S.	K. K. S.	K. K. S.	K. K. S.	K. K. S.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
To be given to Devapattavaru, whose allowance is Rs. 15,400.	1 Tagalur	... Devanur Hobli	7 15 4½	283 12 9	19 12 ½	14 5 1½	325 4 15	1,466	3,307 5 2	14 14 11	368 0 0	5 10 6	49 14 9	... ...	45 0 0	277 11 2	4,068 8 6	4,052 14 11
	2 Dasanur	... Dasanur Hobli	0 16 0	93 14 10¾	... ...	14 15 15¾	109 6 10½	593	879 4 11	23 4 2	64 8 0	... ...	6 6 2	... ...	17 6 0	122 4 2	1,113 1 5	1,085 13 1
	3 Halya ...	do	0 10 15	22 6 9¾	1 8 7½	1 1 10	574	355 14 3	1 9 7	60 0 0	... ...	2 4 8	... ...	... ...	4 6 0	132 10 7	556 13 1	583 11 6
	4 Vattalu ...	do	1 5 3	87 15 5	3 10 15	4 16 0	97 7 7	1,060	1,850 4 9	16 14 11	84 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 7 0	111 5 0	2,080 7 8	2,137 1 8
	5 Hanumanpur ...	do	0 12 0	31 19 10¾	4 9 7½	2 0 4	326	453 3 2	3 3 4	25 0 0	... ...	1 7 0	... ...	... ...	7 14 0	89 11 9	580 7 3	618 2 8
	6 Bannur ...	do	0 10 0	39 6 4½	4 2 3¾	2 7 8	46 6 0	142	346 7 0	0 4 8	11 0 0	... ...	36 0 0	... ...	2 6 0	51 6 3	447 7 11	436 7 0
	7 Padavalagrar ...	do	16 16 8½	10 12 0	0 11 5	1 0 ½	29 0 5½	0	86 9 1	20 11 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	43 10 2	150 14 7	158 15 4
	8 Karya ...	do	9 1 12	55 2 6	... ...	22 9 3	86 13 5½	912	1,515 14 6	35 4 6	137 0 0	... ...	40 13 7	... ...	23 14 0	262 13 2	1,985 11 9	2,027 6 5
	9 Karopur ...	do	1 10 0	69 6 1¼	6 4 6¼	2 18 8	79 19 0	537	799 8 3	10 7 8	66 8 0	... ...	21 11 7	... ...	9 12 0	292 11 5	1,110 10 11	1,157 3 7
	10 Ramsettipur ...	do	0 12 8	10 16 12¾	1 14 11½	13 5 14	0	137 5 11	4 10 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 10 0	0 7 0	144 1 6	118 10 2
	11 Parvatamapur ...	do	... ...	12 8 7½	... ...	0 3 0	12 11 7½	100	128 14 11	2 14 7	15 0 0	... ...	4 5 5	... ...	... ...	56 2 0	207 4 7	200 14 0
	12 Sujdur ...	do	0 5 8	59 5 5¾	0 3 13¾	2 9 6	62 4 1½	306	907 4 6	11 3 8	65 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 2 0	8 9 7	998 3 9	999 7 0
	13 Toravalli ...	do	0 5 0	40 12 15½	0 19 15¾	1 2 10	43 0 9	365	813 2 9	7 11 11	33 8 0	5 9 9	... ...	... ...	5 12 0	0 14 0	866 10 5	960 3 3
			40 0 10½	816 16 2¼	42 17 6½	69 11 8¼	969 4 11¾	6,131	11,581 3 2	153 3 10	930 0 0	11 4 3	132 14 10	... ...	141 9 0	1,360 4 3	14,310 7 4	14,536 14 7
To Nanjanagud, whose allowance is Rs. 14,400.	1 Heggavadi	... Santemarhalli	0 16 0	57 13 ¾	... ...	1 16 13	60 5 13¾	290	922 14 8	12 1 8	43 0 0	... ...	35 11 8	... ...	6 3 0	94 5 8	1,121 7 8	1,124 11 5
	2 Desavalli ...	do	0 5 0	25 3 4¾	... ...	1 6 5½	26 14 10¼	310	540 10 9	2 3 0	55 0 0	... ...	0 9 8	... .	3 0 0	222 8 4	823 15 9	841 14 0
	3 Kavyadvadi ...	do	2 6 21	31 1 4½	0 7 13	2 8 2½	424	849 10 4	2 14 7	51 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 3 1	115 11 5	1,013 7 5	1,014 1 8
	4 Basavatti ...	do	0 14 9	30 16 2½	0 9 4	0 9 8	32 9 7½	156	550 15 5	9 11 6	18 0 0	... ...	10 8 0	... ...	1 14 0	137 12 8	719 0 3	724 8 2
	5 Kuleru ...	do	0 8 5	161 14 9¾	0 12 8¾	18 13 5	181 8 12½	1,314	3,018 5 10	41 14 6	224 8 0	13 15 4	... ...	... ...	20 4 0	173 0 7	3,497 0 3	3,543 4 9
	6 Bantivalli ...	do	2 14 5	46 14 14½	3 5 ¼	1 2 8	53 16 11½	394	1,311 13 7	5 3 11	48 0 0	0 15 2	1 9 5	... ...	4 11 4	68 7 0	1,440 12 5	1,449 11 10
	7 Heggavadipur ...	do	0 4 0	49 14 14½	2 0 8½	1 13 11	53 13 1½	312	926 11 8	3 1 1	54 0 0	... ...	30 5 5	... ...	6 0 0	... ...	1,020 2 2	1,199 0 8
	8 Talnur ...	do	1 16 7	103 7 8½	... ...	2 8 15½	112 12 15	525	1 998 9 4	2 5 4	91 0 0	24 1 6	6 2 3	... ...	10 5 6	239 9 2	2,372 1 1	2,281 1 10
	9 Kamaravadi ...	do	0 15 0	66 3 14½	... ...	7 15 12	74 14 10½	565	2,051 15 5	4 10 7	136 0 0	8 12 6	81 2 10	... ...	11 1 0	179 15 8	2,473 10 0	2,511 13 5
			10 0 5	577 9 9½	8 15 8	35 14 11	632 0 1½	4,290	12,168 11 0	84 2 2	7 0 8 0	47 12 6	156 3 11	... ...	67 14 11	1,281 4 6	14,476 9 0	14,690 3 9
To Sivaratrapuram, whose allowance is Rs. 7,200.	1 Devanur	... Devanur	5 15 5½	147 13 2¾	... ...	1 16 1½	155 4 9½	1,242	2,977 15 5	9 4 0	221 6 0	... ...	112 15 0	8 7 0	25 2 0	143 13 2	3,499 0 7	3,361 13 10
	2 Chinchavadi	... do	0 12 0	81 10 13½	17 14 7½	2 11 4½	102 8 9	337	729 2 2	13 0 8	25 8 0	... ...	96 10 8	... ...	10 12 0	68 14 2	943 15 8	876 15 3
	3 Chikkavindadi	... do	2 9 12	56 1 4½	1 17 4½	1 8 0	61 16 4½	331	836 10 2	5 5 2	37 0 0	... ...	61 8 6	... ...	6 10 6	68 11 0	1,015 13 4	979 0 7
	4 Kakkarahatti	... do	0 5 0	45 19 5½	0 18 15½	2 4 5	49 7 10	45	396 10 3	3 12 8	2 0 0	... ...	13 12 0	... ...	1 8 0	2 12 3	420 7 2	384 15 1
	5 Varahalli	... do	0 7 8	24 7 11¾	0 17 9¾	0 7 0	25 19 1½	464	669 3 10	1 8 0	63 8 0	... ...	73 4 0	... ...	4 10 0	104 7 6	936 9 4	933 12 1
	6 Bangapur	... do	0 0 0	17 9 12	... ...	3 17 6	21 7 2	0	211 5 0	2 9 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	160 0 0	373 14 11	327 8 6
			9 9 9½	371 2 1½	21 8 5	12 4 ¾	416 4 ¼	2,406	5,820 14 10	35 8 5	369 8 0	... ...	348 2 2	8 7 0	48 10 6	548 10 1	7,189 13 0	6,844 1 4

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 14th June 1875.

No. 2142—Rev.—For. 17, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The limits on the side of the Biligirirangam Hills defined and described by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, and concurred in by the Commissioner and Guardian should be adopted.

2. The extent of forest adjoining the jahagir is found to be between 14,000 and 20,000 acres, of which that portion which lies apparently below the hill range being one-half of the whole should be assigned to the jahagir. The other half will be reserved by Government as a State forest. This reserve at present forms however an integral part of the lower forest, and it will be difficult even if needful to assign the forest revenue of the latter to the jahagir. The management of the forest produce will therefore be retained over the whole by the Forest Department, but as regards the lower forest, the concession may be granted of allowing the villagers to obtain from it their ordinary supply of fuel and leaves as well as timber of the unreserved kinds. Reserved wood might be granted on application. Hereafter when the two blocks have been fully demarcated the lower forests will be assigned to the Jahagirdars without any reservation other than that regarding sandalwood, in which the right of the State is reserved absolutely.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Government of India, Financial Department, No. 910, dated Simla, the 25th May 1875.

Read Office Memorandum from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 204, dated 22nd February 1875, forwarding for consideration and orders the Mysore Forest Estimates for 1875—76.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the figures noted in the margin, as the estimated receipts and charges of the Forest Department in Mysore during 1875—76.

		Rs.
Receipts	..	4,33,000
Charges—		
A. ..	1,23,000	
B. ...	1,33,000	
		2,56,000
Surplus Rs.		1,77,000

Order.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce for information and further orders.

(Signed) R. H. Hollingbery,
Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 587 (Forests), dated Simla, the 28th May 1875.

Copy, with copy of the Memorandum to the Financial Department, No. 204, dated 22nd February last, forwarded for information and guidance to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

"By Order,"
C. M. Lyall,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Office Memorandum, Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Forests, No. 204, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1875.

The undersigned is directed to forward for consideration in the Financial Department, a letter from the Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, No. 3905, dated 19th November last, together with the budget estimate of the Forest Department in that Province for 1875-76.

2. The actuals of 1873-74 compare favorably with the estimates, thus :—

	Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.	Actuals.
Receipts ...	3,96,000	4,31,950	4,97,060
Charges ...	2,53,030	2,51,066	2,36,233
Surplus ...	1,42,970	1,80,884	2,60,827

3. From the Conservator's letter of 28th August last, forwarding a statement of the actual receipts and charges of the Forest Department for 1873-74, received with the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 4822-96, dated 3rd October 1874, it is gathered that the figures of that statement, which agree with those of the Budget and Annual Report, were taken from the Divisional Abstract Book prepared by the Deputy Accountant General. None of the returns however stating the financial results of last year are countersigned by that officer, or bear any other evidence of having been checked by him. The orders of the Government of India are that the annual statements of receipts and charges, and the annual abstract account current of the cash transactions of the Department (appended in this case to the Forest Report), should be scrutinized and verified by the Deputy Accountant General, and it is essential that these orders be complied with, as otherwise there is no guarantee that the figures entered under actuals are correct.

4. The regular estimate of 1874-75 compared with the budget estimate is as follows :—

	Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.
Receipts	4,30,000	4,00,850
Charges	2,74,600	2,74,600
Surplus ...	1,55,000	1,26,250

5. The decrease in receipts is owing to a falling off of Rs. 8,000 in the revenue expected to be derived from the district forests, and Rs. 23,650 caused by the smaller demand for wood in the Nagar and Mysore Ranges. In the case of the latter range the sales of late years have been interfered with to a great extent owing to the large importation of wood from the Wynaad forests of Madras, which is not, it is apprehended, to the profit of the finances of the Empire either as regards the annual surplus, or the capital value of the forests. At the same time, it has been correctly observed by the Conservator of Forests that the suspension of fellings will benefit the Mysore Reserves. This is an important consideration at the present time, and one to be strongly insisted upon, for it is highly desirable that the demarcated State forests of Mysore should, when the time arrives, be handed over to the Maharaja in as good a condition as possible.

6. The figures proposed for 1875—76 are as follow :—

Receipts			4,33,000
Charges	A	1,23,000	
	B	1,33,000	
			2,56,000
Surplus			1,77,000

The estimates, which appear to have been closely scrutinized, and in many cases subsequently amended, are approved by the Chief Commissioner without any remark.

7. It is estimated that Rs. 81,600 will be realized by the sale of timber at depôts, of which Rs. 22,100 will be contributed by the Mysore Range. It is satisfactory however to notice that no teak trees are to be felled in the State forests, but that the revenue is to be derived from the sale of the large stock of timber which remains on the hands of the Department. The district forests of the Mysore Range are expected to yield Rs. 15,000 ; the Nundydroog Range, Rs. 3,000 ; the Hassan Range, Rs. 2,500 ; and the Nagar Range, Rs. 54,000.

8. Rs. 2,58,000 are also expected to be realized by the sale of the following quantities of sandalwood :—

	Tons.
From the Mysore Range	300
,, Nagar	250
,, Nundydroog Range	100
,, Hassan	156¼
Total	806¼

From the entries under Charges it is clear that *dry wood and roots* only are to be collected, and on this understanding the large estimated revenue may be admitted, but the out-turn considerably exceeds the quantity which the Government of India contemplated should be cut annually, *viz.*, 500 tons.

9. Rs. 84,100 are expected to be realized by the sale of minor forest produce. This is a large increase as compared with former years. It consists of grazing dues, Rs. 550; sale of bamboos, Rs. 17,950; and lease of the right to collect minor produce, Rs. 65,600, which is expected to be realized principally from the district forests.

10. The small revenue from grazing dues and minor forest produce was noticed by the Chief Commissioner in paragraph 33 of his review of the annual report for 1872-73, and in paragraph 8 of the orders of the Government of India thereon, and a hope was expressed that the subject would receive due attention. The result has been that, excluding bamboos, which hardly come under this head, Rs. 66,150 are expected to be realized on this account in 1875-76. This is satisfactory, but a hope will be expressed that grazing and the collection of the produce of the forests will not be allowed to interfere with the protection of, and particularly the exclusion of fires from, the reserves, as one of the disadvantages of allowing either of these privileges is that it renders fire conservancy difficult.

11. The rest of the items under Receipts may be admitted.

12. The working charges for the production of revenue under A I, II, IX and X, aggregate Rs. 82,800; all the items are fully explained, and may be admitted.

13. For the organization and improvement of the forests, Rs. 40,200 are provided, of which the following are the principal items :—

A III.—Rs. 3,600 for demarcation and surveys. This may also be admitted.

A IV.—Improvement and Plantations, Rs. 32,700, of which Rs. 1,300 are proposed to be expended on fire conservancy. It is noticed that Rs. 666 are estimated as sufficient for the protection of 18 square miles in the Begur and Ainur Marigadi forests. This is however a very small sum, and it is much to be regretted that this is the first attempt at protection in the large reserves of the Mysore Range. Nothing should be left undone to ensure the success of this measure, and whatever funds are required for this purpose should be made available by transfer from other sub-heads.

14. Several other small plots in the Mysore Division are to be fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 247, and Rs. 300 are proposed to be expended for the same purpose in the Nundydroog Range. These amounts may be admitted.

15. The proposed outlay for plantations amounts to Rs. 31,400, and is included under A IV 1*c*, Rs. 3,500, A IV 1*d*, Rs. 6,100; and the four sub-heads of A IV 2, Rs. 21,800. If the details are correctly understood the operations are to be carried on in the following places :—

	Rs.
For the Mastigadi plantations in Mysore, in accordance with a plan submitted to the Government of India, but not yet approved...	2,200
For the Naganhalla plantations in Mysore	1,600
For teak plantations in Mysore, the locality of which is not stated	800
For improving sandal and other plantations in Nagar	650
For planting in the Kille-kaval and other forests in Nundydroog	2,500
For the Kumbarhalli and Dodballapur Forests in Nundydroog	3,000
For 9 fuel plantations in Nundydroog	19,050
For preparing 50 acres of land for a nursery in the Vigrapur State Forests in Hassan. (It is not said however what trees are to be planted in this nursery)	900
For sandal trees to be sown in the same place	200
For Causarina plantations in Hassan	300
For fire conservancy of the several plantations	100
For fencing	100
Total.....	31,400

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Forests), 14th June 1875.

16. The main outlay is on the nine fuel plantations undertaken to meet the requirements of the railway and the town of Bangalore, at a cost of Rs. 19,050, besides which plantation operations are to be undertaken in seven different places, while two of them, *viz.*, the teak plantations at Mastigadi, and the sandalwood plantations at Naganhalla, are represented as large works requiring the sanction of the Government of India. Proposals for the first of these have already been received, but the estimate for the second, which amounts to Rs. 26,084, has not been submitted to the Government of India, as it should have been under the orders contained in the circular of 15th January 1874, prescribing the manner in which the budget estimates of the Forest Department should be prepared. The entire outlay proposed for 1875—76 under A IV may however be admitted, it being left to the Chief Commissioner to apportion it to the different works projected. There need be no objection to the sandalwood plantations at Naganhalla being commenced, although it has not been formally sanctioned by the Government of India, as it is very necessary that more progress should be made in the cultivation of the sandal tree. The fuel plantations in Nundydroog being necessary, may also be proceeded with vigorously, but it will be suggested with regard to the rest that the planting operations of the department should be still further concentrated, so as to have a few prosperous and thriving plantations in existence, when the Maharaja assumes the Government of Mysore, in place of numerous small works insufficiently supervised. It will not be possible for the Government of India to select those which are most promising; this must be left to the local authorities to determine, but it will probably be a good plan to devote a considerable portion of the proposed outlay to the protection of the reserves from fire, so as to leave a portion at least of the large reserves of the Mysore Range in a more satisfactory state than they are believed to be in at present. In the Nundydroog Range however several small forests have for some time past been protected against fire.

17. Under A VII, Rs. 1,300 are proposed to be spent upon forest roads; Rs. 1,900 for forest huts and rest houses, and Rs. 700 for the purchase of land. These are necessary and moderate provisions, and may be admitted.

18. If these suggestions are accepted, the charges under A --Conservancy and Working, will stand as proposed by the Chief Commissioner.

19. The establishment charges may also be admitted as proposed, the amount under Salaries beingwithin the sanctioned scale. The amounts under this head are :—

	Rs.
Salaries	1,10,200
Travelling allowances...	17,500
Contingencies	5,300
Total.....	1,33,000

20. The figures of the budget estimate proposed by the Chief Commissioner for 1875—76 may therefore remain unaltered.

(Sd.) G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2214—REV.-F. 61, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH JUNE 1875.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of the above be printed and communicated to the Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Accountant General.

2. The attention of the Deputy Accountant General is drawn to para 3 of the Office Memorandum No. 204, dated 22nd February 1875.

3. With reference to para 16 of the same memorandum the Conservator of Forests (1) will forward the estimates for the Naganhalla plantations, (2) will submit definite proposals for the orders of the Chief Commissioner as to the apportionment of the outlay budgetted under A IV, and (3) will offer suggestions for carrying into effect the orders of the Government of India in regard to the concentration of planting operations.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Belt of trees planted round the Town of Chikmagalur.* Sanctioning the assignment for expenditure during the current year of a sum of Rs. 752, being the unutilized portion of the allotment of Rs. 3,000 set apart for the purpose.	No. 1878—13, dated 3rd June 1875.	...	...	1
3 to 4	*Introduction of the Munsiffs' scheme into the Nagar Division.* Passing orders on communication from the Judicial Commissioner submitting certain proposals made by Nagar Commissioner.	No. 2014—93, dated 9th June 1875.	...	...	2 to 4
5 to 6	*Statement submitted by the Deputy Accountant General showing realizations credited to deposits from the sale of building sites.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 2438—116, dated 21st June 1875.	...	...	5 to 11
	Travelling allowance to Munsiffs' Amanshis. Laying down scale of—	No. 2551—126, dated 24th June 1875.	...	...	11 to 12

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
3rd June 1875.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department Public Works, No. 43, dated Camp Chikmagalur, 10th May 1875.

Adverting to previous correspondence ending with your No. 223, dated the 25th January last, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, regarding funds required for the belt of trees planted around the town of Chikmagalur.

2. An allotment of 3,000 rupees was made for the work in 1874—75, out of which Rs. 2,247—15—10 were expended in that year, leaving Rs. 752—0—2, which could not be utilized as the excavation of fresh pits for the reception of plants had to be carried out after the commencement of the monsoon.

3. Under instructions issued by you to the Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, in letter No. 519, dated 12th February last, some fresh plants will have to be planted in lieu of those now existing, and other burnt ones have to be replaced.

4. I therefore request that sanction may be accorded to the expenditure of the unutilized portion of the above grant during the current year.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 78—D. P. W. 51, dated Chikmagalur, 3rd May 1875.

Chikmagalur Amildar's Arzi, registered No. 96 of the 15th ultimo, applying for funds for the completion of the belt of trees in the town of Chikmagalur.

In submitting herewith in original (to be returned) the Arzi above alluded to, together with correspondence therewith connected, and with reference to the correspondence ending with your No. 700, dated 1st February 1875, regarding the sanction for the belt of trees in 1874—75, I have the honor to submit that, out of the total amount sanctioned and appropriated during last year for the work, Rs. 2,247—15—10 were actually expended therefor, and the balance of Rs. 752—0—2, which remained unexpended during March, lapsed under the reasons set forth by the Amildar. I therefore request that you will be good enough to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the unexpended portion above shewn being debited during the current year, as the rainy season is about to commence in the District and the amount will be required for replacing the burnt trees, &c., in the belt and planting young ones in lieu as suggested by the Secretary, Department Public Works, in his No. 519, dated 12th February last, to the address of the Executive Engineer of Kadur, copy of which is attached to the Amildar's Arzi.

No. 1878—Finl. 13, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1875.

Order thereon.—Under the circumstances reported in the above letter, the Offg. Chief Commissioner accords his sanction to the assignment, for expenditure during the current year, of a sum of Rs. 752, being the unutilized portion of the allotment of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned for planting a belt of trees round the town of Chikmagalur. The necessary provision should be made in the District Funds Budget now being framed.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 9th June 1875.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 318—38, dated Bangalore, 30th April 1875.

Adverting to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7873—129, dated the 3rd February last, I have the honor to forward for his information and orders copy of a letter No. 354, dated the 29th March last, from the Commissioner of Nagar, reporting the arrangements made for the introduction of the Munsiff's scheme into his Division from the 1st instant.

2. I approve generally of the selection of officials for the new Courts and of the provision made for Court-houses, and the question of Circuit Courts has been separately dealt with as reported in my letter No. 317—37 of to-day.

3. I beg to submit for the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration and sanction the following proposals made by the Commissioner of Nagar:—

1st. That personal allowances amounting to Rs. 30 a month be granted to certain officials who have hitherto been in receipt of salaries higher than those attached to the posts to which they are now appointed.
Para 4 of the Commissioner's letter.

2ndly. That in view to the arrangement of the records of the abolished taluks, the services of the Record-keepers of those taluks be retained for a period of one month in the Shimoga District, and of 15 days in each of the other two Districts, &
Para 6 of the Commissioner's letter.

3rdly. That a Court-house be rented at Rs. 15 per mensem at Chikmagalur.
Para 11 of the Commissioner's letter.

4. I beg also that the Chief Commissioner may be pleased to direct the Military Assistant to supply a guard of 1 Nayik and 3 privates (Barr) to each of the Munsiff's Courts at Kadur and Anantapur.

5. With reference to the suggestion made in para 7 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7873—29, I am of opinion that it will be sufficient to appoint a Police Sub-Inspector at Molkalmuru.

6. A statement shewing the financial result of the introduction of the scheme will be submitted upon receipt, from the Commissioner, of the necessary information.

7. I have requested this Officer to report to me the specific arrangement he has been able to make for a Court-house at Chitaldroog, and also to provide, as soon as possible, with suitable appointments, such of the officials thrown out of employ as may be fit for further Government service.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 354, dated Shimoga, 29th March 1875.

In reply to your letter No. 2364—261, dated 15th ultimo, in connection with the Munsiff's Courts to be opened from the 1st of April next, I have the honor to submit the following report.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts have been directed to give due publicity to the territorial changes affected by the transfer of certain hoblis of the Budihal Taluk to the Turuvekeri Sub-Division, and of Harnhalli Taluk to the Kadur Sub-Division, and orders have also been issued to the Courts concerned to transfer cases within the Munsiff's jurisdiction to the respective Munsiff's Courts as directed in para 3 of your letter under reply.

3. The establishments for all the Courts were formed by me, and nominations were made to the posts of Munshis, &c., from among the officials thrown out of employ on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioners, care being taken at the same time to provide all Courts, except one or two, with an official understanding English. The enclosed lists show the qualifications, previous appointment and service of the nominees to the posts in the Munsiffs' Courts, and they are all appointed on probation for six months, subject to confirmation if found qualified at the end of that period.

4. With reference to the officials selected for appointments in the new Courts, I beg to state that some of them were on receipt of higher salaries than those which the present posts to which they were nominated carry with them, and I submit that their cases deserve consideration; and recommend that you will be good enough to submit for the Chief Commissioner's favorable consideration and obtain his sanction to the grant of a personal allowance to these individuals until they are provided for with posts carrying the same pay as they were hitherto drawing. Should the Chief Commissioner be pleased to sanction the grant of personal allowances to the above individuals, the total amount would come to Rs. 30 per mensem, which may be met from the saving of Rs. 104, shewn in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7873—129, dated 3rd February 1875.

Difference between present and former pay.	
Swami Rao, Head Munshi, 7th Sub-Division	... 5
Shamaiengar, Head Munshi, 8th Sub-Division	... 10
Narasimmachari, Head Munshi, 4th Sub-Division	... 5
Kuppu Rao, Head Munshi, 5th Sub-Division	... 5
Gundappa, Head Munshi, 6th Sub-Division	... 5
	30

5. I beg to submit a list of officials still to be provided for, whose number, it will be observed, is very small. Most of these however have been temporarily appointed to act for certain officials of the Vastara Taluk, appointed in the Munsiff's Court, &c., but who are ordered to remain in the taluk pending reply to a reference to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, regarding the formation of a new taluk in the Kadur District.

6. With reference to para 5 of your letter, the Deputy Commissioners suggest the advisability of retaining the services of the Record-keepers of the abolished taluks, the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner adding that the services of 2 more Gumastas in addition are necessary for one month for arranging and distributing the records of the Anantapur Taluk. The settlement of this taluk having been but recently completed, the retention of the Record-keeper for one month may be sanctioned as recommended. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog states that these officials will have to work for a fortnight more, that is, until the 15th proximo, and their retention to that period may be sanctioned. The Kadur Deputy Commissioner suggests simply that their "retention is necessary, though orders have been issued by him to have the records arranged before the end of this month." It is not stated for how long their services would be required, but the Deputy Commissioner will be told to continue their services if necessary for 15 days longer.

7. The Deputy Commissioners have been directed to have the furniture required for the Munsiffs' Courts prepared with due despatch and to forward them to the respective Courts on or before the 1st April. Estimates received from the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldroog are herewith submitted. It will be seen therefrom that provision is made for seals, but their actual cost is not yet known. The seals are ordered from the Public Works Work-shop at Madras, and on receipt of bill, separate bills will be submitted for sanction. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur has been called on to submit the estimate and it will be forwarded as soon as it is received.

8. The provision in the current year's budget having lapsed, the Deputy Commissioners have been requested to point out budget items of the next year from which the same may be met.

9. With reference to para 16, I beg to state that the Deputy Commissioner reports that the Police force at Molkálmuru will be greatly augmented during the reorganization to come into operation on the 1st April, in which case, I do not consider it necessary to strengthen the staff further, as there will be a Sub-Inspector, 1 Jamader, 1 Lance Daffedar and 10 Constables stationed at Molkálmuru, and 1 Daffedar, 1 Lance Daffedar, and 8 Constables at Rampur.

10. The Munsiffs' Courts of Shimoga, Anantapur, Davangere and Kadur will be located in the old Taluk Cutcherries in those places. The Shikarpur Munsiff's Court will, as a temporary measure, be located in the old Travellers' Bungalow. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog reports that there is no building available for the Court at Chitaldroog. He proposes to rent a chattram outside the fort, and in case of his not securing that building, the Court will have to be held in the old jail within the fort, but this will be available only for a short time, as it will have to be vacated for prisoners when the construction of the new jail upon the site of the present building is undertaken.

11. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur reports that a bungalow belonging to Basvegauda opposite the Taluk Cutcherry has been secured on a rent of 15 rupees per mensem for the Court at Chikmagalur.

12. For the present, all the Courts except those of Kadur and Anantapur Sub-Divisions will be located in the taluk head-quarters, and consequently no separate guard will be necessary for them, and as regards Anantapur and Kadur Sub-Divisions, I request that you will be good enough to address the Military Assistant with a view to have the required number of Barr guards detailed to those places.

13. With reference to the concluding para of your letter, I beg to forward herewith extracts from the Deputy Commissioners' letters, suggesting certain alterations in the places and months, where and in which the Munsiffs should hold their Circuit Courts. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga suggests that it would be convenient for the Shimoga Munsiff to visit Channagiri in February and August, and Tirthahalli in May and November, as it would be difficult for parties to go to Tirthahalli in August when the monsoon commences. The Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner does not make any alterations in the places already suggested in your letter to the Chief Commissioner except Kankuppa for which he has substituted Jaglur which is the head-quarters of the Kankuppa Taluk, but he has altered the months in which the Courts should be held in those out-stations, which he states might be easily changed again should experience render any modification necessary. The Kadur Deputy Commissioner selects Balehonnur and Hariharpur as the 1st and 2nd Court-stations of the Chikmagalur Munsiff on account of their central positions, and fixes April and November, and May and December as the months in which those places should be visited; by this arrangement the Munsiff may without returning to head-quarters go direct from Balehonnur to Hariharpur to hold his Court there. The suggestion deserves consideration, and may in my opinion be adopted; but as there is no accommodation at Balehonnur a tent will have to be supplied to the Munsiff as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner. For the Kadur Sub-Division, Lakvalli is recommended by the Deputy Commissioner as a more convenient place for holding circuit than Tarikere on account of its central position, and he fixes April and November for visiting Lakvalli, and February and August, for Banavar.

(1.) Paras 7 and 8 of Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's No. 1258, dated 12th March 1875.
(2.) Paras 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's No. D, dated 17th March 1875.
(3.) Paras 10 and 11 of Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's No. 795, dated 12th March 1875, with a Statement of the out-court stations.

14. The financial statement called for in the letter under reply will be submitted on receipt of certain information called for from the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldroog.

No. 2044—Finl. 93, dated Bangalore, 9th June 1875.

Order.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the grant of personal allowances, as marginally specified, for a limit of one year, to the officials who were selected for appointments in the new Courts, being the difference between the salaries they were hitherto drawing and those attached to the posts to which they have been now appointed; the total amount on this account, *viz.*, 30 rupees per mensem, being met from the savings shewn in para 4 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7873—129, dated 3rd February 1875. These extra allowances will cease after one year, *viz.*, 31st May 1876, within which period it is expected that arrangements will have been made to promote these individuals or such of them as deserve advancement.

	Rs.
Swami Rao, Head Munshi, 7th Sub-Division .	5
Shamaiengar, Head Munshi, 8th Sub-Division...	10
Narsimmachari, Head Munshi, 4th Sub-Division	5
Kuppu Rao, Head Munshi, 5th Sub-Division	5
Gundappa, Head Munshi, 6th Sub-Division ...	5
Total Rs. per mensem.....	30

2. The retention of the services of the Record-keepers of the abolished Taluks in the Shimoga District for one month, and of the same officials in the other two Districts for 15 days, after the date of abolition, is also sanctioned.

3. The house referred to, for the temporary occupation of the Munsiff's Court at Chikmagalur, may be rented at Rs. 15 per mensem as proposed, but enquiry should be made whether the Court cannot be accommodated in the Taluk Cutcherry.

4. The Military Assistant will be directed to furnish each of the Munsiff's Courts at Kadur and Anantapur, with a Barr guard of 1 Nayik and 3 Privates.

5. The Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with the Judicial Commissioner that it will be sufficient to appoint a Police Sub-Inspector at Molkálmuru.

T. CLARKE.
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 21st June 1875.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 1225, dated Bangalore, 10th June 1875.

With reference to your No. 1547—72, dated 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the Chief Commissioner's information, a statement shewing the realizations credited to deposits up to 31st March 1875, from the sale of land as building sites and now standing at credit of that account.

Statement shewing the sums which have been retained in deposit up to 31st March 1875, in each District, on account of sale of land as building sites and now standing at credit of that account.

Date of Receipt.	General No.	Special No.	From whom received.	Amount of each Deposit.	Total of District and each Taluk.	Total of each District.
			Bangalore District Treasury.			
January 1873 to March 1875			Total of Bangalore District...			3,104 13 6
			Kolar District Treasury.			
31st July 1874	81	10	Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	10 0 0		
8th October 1874	184	17	Do	1,460 3 0		
					1,470 3 0	
			KOLAR TALUK.			
26th Sep. 1874	150	8	Amildar	3 0 0		
5th Nov. 1874	212	11	Do	91 0 0		
11th Dec 1874	232	16	Do	5 7 0		
14th Jan. 1875	260	19	Do	2 8 0		
					101 15 0	
			BETMANGALA TALUK.			
8th Aug. 1874	109	10	Amildar	1 4 0		
31st Oct. 1874	187	15	Do	3 9 0		
30th March 1875	339	22	Do	2 4 0		
					7 1 0	
			SURINIVASPUR TALUK.			
23rd Aug. 1874	117	15	Amildar	55 4 0		
					55 4 0	
			MULBAGAL TALUK.			
21st September ,,	156	11	Amildar	15 0 0		
10th December	239	16	Do	5 1 0		
					20 1 0	
			GUDIBANDA TALUK.			
4th Aug. 1874	121	8	Amildar	0 12 0		
8th Do	123	10	Do	0 10 0		
27th Do	126	13	Do	3 13 11		
					5 3 11	
			SIDLAGATTA TALUK.			
3rd Sep. 1874.	158	36	Amildar	1 8 9		
15th Do	161	39	Do	6 8 0		
22nd Do	163	41	Do	5 7 7		
12th October	191	44	Do	10 5 0		
4th November	218	48	Do	5 0 0		
30th Jan. 1875.	358	59	Do	31 4 0	60 1 4	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 21st June 1875.

Date of Receipt.	General No.	Special No.	From whom received.	Amount of each Deposit.	Total of District and each Taluk.	Total of each District.
			CHIKBALLAPUR TALUK.			
6th August 1874	133	16	Amildar	14 1 0		
10th Do	134	17	Do	10 0 0		
7th October 1874	196	34	Do	15 6 0		
22nd Do	202	40	Do	2 1 0		
18th Nov. „	225	48	Do	56 0 0		
18th Jan. 1875	276	63	Do	4 1 0		
19th Feb. 1875	301	67	Do	8 0 0		
					109 9 0	
			MALUR TALUK.			
4th Nov. 1874	226	9	Amildar	25 0 0		
					25 0 0	
			GUMNAYAKANAPALYA TALUK.			
1st Feb. 1875	306	9	Amildar	5 8 9		
					5 8 9	
			GORIBIDNUR TALUK.			
9th Sep. 1874	180	15	Amildar	26 4 0		
					26 4 0	
			Total of Kolar District.....			1,886 3 0
			Tumkur District.			
			TUMKUR TALUK TREASURY.			
29th Sep. 1874	206	26	Amildar	369 9 10		
2nd December	353	42	Do	2 12 0		
23rd Jan. 1875	401	50	Do	25 0 0		
					397 5 10	
			KORATAGERE TALUK.			
25th Sep. 1874	211	10	Amildar	196 0 0		
28th Do	211½	11	Do	30 0 0		
26th December	358	18	Do	75 1 0		
					301 1 0	
			MADDAGIRI TALUK.			
12th Sept. 1874	212	17	Amildar	113 13 0		
18th Do	213	18	Do	4 2 0		
23rd Nov.	296	27	Do	1 0 0		
25th Do	297	28	Do	1 11 0		
28th Do	298	29	Do	1 4 0		
1st December	359	31	Do	1 14 0		
2nd Do	360	32	Do	1 2 0		
8th Do	362	34	Do	2 11 0		
16th Do	364	36	Do	1 0 0		
25th Do	366	38	Do	10 0 0		
6th Jan. 1875	410	39	Do	1 8 0		
21st Do	411	40	Do	15 2 0		
18th February	474	45	Do	2 0 0		
20th Do	475	46	Do	1 2 0		
25th Do	476	47	Do	3 8 0		
27th Do	477	48	Do	4 5 0		
1st March	534	51	Do	2 8 0		
2nd Do	535	52	Do	4 2 0		
10th Do	536	53	Do	0 4 0		
16th Do	537	54	Do	1 0 0		
25th Do	540	57	Do	1 12 0	175 12 0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
21st *June* 1875.

Date of Receipt.	General No.	Special No.	From whom received.	Amount of each Deposit.	Total of District and each Taluk.	Total of each District.
			CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK.			
19th March 1875	545	40	Amildar	22 9 0		
31st Do	547	42	Do	8 10 0		
					31 3 0	
			SIRA TALUK.			
12th Sep. 1874	215	8	Amildar	319 8 9		
					319 8 9	
			KADABA TALUK.			
15th Do	224	32	Amildar	1 14 0		
12th Feb. 1875	496	75	Do	12 4 0		
					14 2 0	
			HONNAVALLI TALUK.			
25th Sep. 1874	234	61	Amildar	2 12 0		
3rd November	525	77	Do	26 13 0		
					29 9 0	
			Total of Túmkúr District...			1,268 9 7
			Shimoga District.			
			SHIMOGA TALUK TREASURY.			
25th Sep. 1874	267	58	Amildar	1 0 0		
30th Do	271	62	Do	566 0 0		
26th December	479	93	Do	8 0 0		
6th Feb. 1875	716	121	Do	1 0 0		
					576 0 0	
			CHANNAGIRI TALUK.			
28th Sep. 1874	279	41	Amildar	2 1 0		
					2 1 0	
			HONNALI TALUK.			
30th Do	282	9	Amildar	130 5 0		
9th Do	422	18	Do	2 0 0		
					132 5 0	
			SHIKARIPUR TALUK.			
16th Sep. 1874	285	24	Amildar	2 12 0		
22nd do	287	26	Do	0 14 0		
28th do	289	28	Do	20 4 0		
2nd Jan. 1875	623	55	Do	2 0 0		
					25 14 0	
			SAGAR TALUK.			
28th September	317	56	Amildar	5 0 0		
2nd do	552	79	Do	1 4 0		
					6 4 0	
			KAVALEDURGA TALUK.			
15th Jan. 1875	626	58	Amildar	0 6 0		
					0 6 0	
			SORAB TALUK.			
22nd Sep. 1874	300	20	Amildar	2 0 0		
28th do	303	29	Do	1 12 0		
					3 12 0	
			Total of Shimoga District...			746 10 0

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
21st June 1875.

Date of Receipt.	General No.	Special No.	From whom received.	Amount of each Deposit.	Total of District and each Taluk.	Total of each District.
			Kadur District.			
			KADUR TALUK.			
21st Aug. 1874	93	4	Amildar	8 9 0		
29th do	94	5	Do	6 10 0		
30th September	122	7	Do	67 9 0		
					82 12 0	
			TARIKERE TALUK.			
15th October	123	10	Amildar	11 5 0		
					11 5 0	
			CHIKMAGALUR TALUK.			
30th September	134	64	Amildar	234 4 0		
27th Feb. 1875	316	142	Do	77 12 0		
					312 0 0	
			Total of Kadur District...			416 1 0
			Chitaldroog District.			
			CHITALDROOG TALUK.			
1st July 1873	124	20	Amildar	3 0 0		
13th December	277	45	Do	1 15 0		
23rd do	279	47	Do	8 0 0		
19th Jan. 1874	276	44	Do	1 14 0		
7th July 1874	282	53	Do	3 4 0		
16th do	387	58	Do	15 1 0		
30th do	394	65	Do	2 12 0		
17th Aug.	416	78	Do	2 0 0		
19th do	418	80	Do	11 4 0		
31st do	420	82	Do	1 12 0		
5th September	542	91	Do	2 6 0		
26th do	559	108	Do	4 4 0		
10th October	662	123	Do	3 2 0		
24th Nov.	764	142	Do	6 4 0		
8th Jan. 1875	982	175	Do	1 12 0		
29th do	995	188	Do	1 5 0		
17th March 1875	1,228	224	Do	5 8 0		
19th do	1,230	226	Do	12 8 0		
31st do	1,243	239	Do	7 0 0		
					92 15 0	
			DAVANAGERE TALUK.			
7th Sep. 1874	573	74	Amildar	5 8 0		
					5 8 0	
			HARIHAR TALUK.			
16th June 1873	105	19	Amildar	10 8 0		
4th July 1873	162	24	Do	2 8 0		
5th Jan. 1874	363	29	Do	38 4 0		
31st Aug. 1874	510	53	Do	9 15 0		
11th Sep. 1874	638	58	Do	1 10 0		
25th Dec. 1874	950	79	Do	4 9 0		
					66 15 0	
			Total of Chitaldroog District...			165 4 0
			Mysore District.			
			CHAMRAJNAGAR TALUK.			
30th Sep. 1874	333	2	Taluk Cutcherry	156 12 0		
28th December	489	3	Do	11 2 0		
					167 14 0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
21st June 1875.

Date of Receipt.	General No.	Special No.	From whom received.	Amount of each Deposit.	Total of District and each Taluk.	Total of each District.
			PERIYAPATNA TALUK.			
29th Sept.	348	48	Taluk Cutcherry	588 12 0	588 12 0	
			HEGGADDEVANKOTE TALUK.			
19th March	697	18	Taluk Cutcherry	2 0 0		
24th August	281	19	Do	203 0 0		
30th Nov.	470	35	Municipal Manegar	1 10 0	206 10 0	
			NANJANGUD TALUK.			
2nd September	368	57	Taluk Cutcherry	9 0 0	9 0 0	
			TALKAD TALUK.			
23rd do	376	43	Judicial Department	21 8 0	21 8 0	
			Total of Mysore District...			993 12 0
			Hassan District Treasury.			
28th Nov. 1873	458	12	Municipal Overseer	5 8 0		
4th Dec. 1873	507	13	Do	7 0 0		
25th Feb. 1874	632	20	Do	53 12 0		
17th March 1874	712	21	Do	153 0 0		
20th May.	91	12	Municipal Department	59 4 0		
19th Sep.	522	31	Disbursement	481 9 6		
7th June 1873	175	0	Municipal Overseer	30 0 0	790 1 6	
			MANJARABAD TALUK TREASURY.			
17th Oct. 1874	642	84	Amildar	1 5 0		
1st December	859	116	Do	61 0 0	62 5 0	
			BELUR TALUK.			
31st Aug. 1874	477	41	Amildar	10 6 0	10 6 0	
			CHANNARAYPATNA TALUK.			
31st December	932	107	Amildar	5 5 0	5 5 0	
			NAGAMANGALA TALUK.			
8th Feb. 1875	1,153	52	Kasturaiya	40 0 0		
10th do	1,154	53	Nilaiya	72 0 0	112 0 0	
			HARNHALLI TALUK			
15th Oct. 1874	724	33	Sheristadar	5 0 0	5 0 0	
			NARSIPUR TALUK.			
9th December	951	74	Amildar	20 0 0		
25th March 1875	1,336	111	Do	11 0 0	31 0 0	
			Total of Hassan District...			1,016 7 6
			Grand Total Rs.			9,597 6 7

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 21st June 1875.

No. 2438—FINL. 116, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST JUNE 1875.

ORDER.—The Deputy Accountant General submits with the above, a list shewing receipts from the sale of building sites within municipal limits, which exhibits a total sum of Rs. 9,587—6—7 at credit of several municipalities up to 31st March 1875, as shewn in the statement herein embodied :—

Where deposited.	Amount.			Total of each District.			Remarks.
BANGALORE DISTRICT.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bangalore District Treasury	3,104	13	6	3,104	13	6	
KOLAR DISTRICT.							
District Treasury...	1,470	3	0				
Kolar Taluk Treasury	101	15	0				
Betmangala do	7	1	0				
Shrinivaspur do	55	4	0				
Mulbagal do	20	1	0				
Gudibanda do	5	3	11				
Sidlagatta do	60	1	4				
Chikballapur do	109	9	0				
Malur do	25	0	0				
Gummayakanpalya Taluk Treasury	5	8	9				
Goribidnur do	26	4	0				
				1,886	3	0	
TUMKUR DISTRICT.							
Túmkúr Taluk Treasury	397	5	10				
Koratagere do	301	1	0				
Maddagiri do	175	12	0				
Chiknayakanhalli Taluk Treasury	31	3	0				
Sira do	319	8	9				
Kadaba do	14	2	0				
Honnavalli do	29	9	0				
				1,268	9	7	
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.							
Shimoga Taluk Treasury	576	0	0				
Channagiri do	2	1	0				
Honnali do	132	5	0				
Shikaripur do	25	14	0				
Ságar do	6	4	0				
Kavaledurga do	0	6	0				
Sorab do	3	12	0				
				746	10	0	
KADUR DISTRICT.							
Kadur Taluk Treasury	82	12	0				
Tarikere do	11	5	0				
Chikmagalur do	312	0	0				
				406	1	0	
CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.							
Chitaldroog Taluk Treasury	92	15	0				
Davangere do	5	8	0				
Harihar do	66	13	0				
				165	4	0	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department, 21*st June* 1875.

Where deposited.	Amount.			Total of each District.			Remarks.
Mysore District.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Chamrajnagar Taluk Treasury...	167	14	0				
Periyapatna do	588	12	0				
Heggaddevankote do	206	10	0				
Nanjangúd do	9	0	0				
Talkad do (Received from the Judicial Department)	21	8	0				
				993	12	0	
Hassan District.							
District Treasury	790	1	6				
Manjarabad Taluk Treasury	62	5	0				
Belur do	10	6	0				
Channaraypatna Taluk Treasury	5	5	0				
Nagamangala do	112	0	0				
Harnhalli do	5	0	0				
Narsipur do	31	0	0				
				1,016	1	6	
Grand Total...				9,587	6	7	*This is owing to miscalculation in the case of the Kadur District.
Difference between this list and the Deputy Accountant General's...				*10	0	0	

2. The Officiating Chief Commissioner directs that a similar statement be furnished quarterly to each of the Municipal Boards, to enable them to apply to the Chief Commissioner for the whole or part of the sum standing at their credit as a grant-in-aid from this source for the furtherance of any useful work or remunerative undertaking, under the terms of this office circular No. 5470- -73-Rev. 49, dated 24th December 1872.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 660--93, dated Bangalore, 14th June 1875.

In forwarding for the consideration and orders of the Chief Commissioner the accompanying * letter No. 87, dated the 7th instant, from the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division with its enclosure, I have the honor to recommend that, under the circumstances therein represented, the Munshi who accompanies the Munsiff at Mysore on his circuit to Seringapatam may, as a special case, be permitted to draw batta at the rate of Rs. 1—8—0 for each journey to Seringapatam.

*To be kindly returned.

2. With regard to the subordinates of all the other Munsiffs in the Province I would recommend that they may be allowed to draw the usual rate of batta, *viz.* $\frac{1}{10}$th of pay while on circuit.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 87, dated Mysore, 7th June 1875.

In forwarding copy of docket No. 339, dated 28th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, together with that of its enclosures, regarding the travelling allowance to be drawn for the officials accompanying the circuit court of the Munsiff, Mysore Sub-Division, I have the honor to state with respect to the Munshi who has to go with the Munsiff weekly to Seringapatam for a day, that the travelling allowance of 30 per cent would hardly cover his expense. No travelling allowance having been prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in his Proceedings No. 732—39, dated 29th April 1875, for the Munsiffs' establish-

ments, I would recommend under the circumstances represented in the Munsiff's letter that the official who accompanies the circuit court may be allowed Rs. 1½ for each journey to Seringapatam or Rs. 6 a month, and that the Munsiff should not take more than one official except under special circumstances.

With regard to the subordinates of other Munsiffs I would recommend that they may be permitted to draw the travelling allowance at the usual rate of 30 per cent for the entire period of their absence from head-quarters, since they are absent from the head-quarters for a longer period than those of the Mysore Munsiff's court.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
No. 339, dated Mysore, 28th May 1875.

In forwarding for orders copy of letter No. 430 of the 21st instant from the Munsiff at Mysore, has the honor to state that, under the circumstances represented therein, batta at the rate of Rs. 1—8—0 a day or Rs. 6 per month may be allowed to the Munshi.

II. The cart engaged at the rate specified by the Munsiff will doubtless afford room for another Munshi when he has an occasion to go on circuit.

From the Munsiff, Mysore Sub-division, To the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore,
No. 430, dated Mysore, 21st May 1875.

I have the honor to solicit your instructions as to the travelling allowance to be charged for my subordinates when they accompany me during my weekly trips to Seringaptam. No provision is made for the subordinate establishment of Munsiffs' Courts in the order of the Chief Commissioner received with your Circular No. 31 of the 11th instant. I beg respectfully to submit that batta at $\frac{3}{10}$ths of pay barely suffices for the carriage expenses of those that accompany me on circuit. Thus, for instance, my Head Munshi gets 30 Rs. a month, and his batta for one day at 9 Rs. a month will be about 4 As. 9 P., while the cheapest rate at which a country cart can be had for a trip to Seringapatam and back is not less than 1½ Rs., so that the difference between this sum and the daily batta at $\frac{3}{10}$ths of pay will have to be paid from the pocket of the Munshi himself. I beg also to submit that there is a great difference between the case of the subordinates of other Munsiffs' Courts and that of my subordinates, as the former stay out a whole month on circuit, and draw travelling allowance, which will generally be sufficient for their cart-hire at least, while my subordinates have to go out only one day in a week and return the same day. I beg therefore to solicit the favor of your submitting the matter for the consideration of the Judicial Commissioner through the Commissioner of Ashtagram.

I beg also to befavored with your instructions as to the number of hands I should take with me on my circuit, as sometimes one hand is enough and sometimes when the work is heavy two are required.

I would venture to suggest that the subordinates that accompany me should be allowed at least Rs. 1½ a day each, which will come to Rs. 6 in the month, while the peons may be allowed the usual batta at $\frac{3}{10}$ths of pay, as they generally go with me or with my subordinates.

No. 2551—Finl. 126, dated Bangalore, 24th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner authorizes the Munshi who accompanies the Munsiff weekly to Seringapatam on circuit, to draw mileage at the rate of 2 As. 8 Pies per mile, as a special case.

2. As regards the subordinates of all the other Munsiffs' Courts in the Province, they will, on proceeding on circuit, draw the usual rate of batta, *viz.* $\frac{3}{10}$ths of pay, as recommended.

3. The enclosures of the Judicial Commissioner's letter are returned.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Dâk Bullocks.* Communicating to Nagar Commissioner the Chief Commissioner's Orders as to the course to be pursued to obtain them for travellers between Shimoga and the Gersoppa Falls.	No. 1815—56, dated 4th May 1875.	...	*Vide* Proceedings for January 1875, Part I, "General" Index Nos.	1
3 to 4	*Clove seed.* Approving of arrangements made by the Conservator for the disposal of the seed received from Penang.	No. 1858—426, dated 3rd June 1875.	...	...	1
5 to 6	*Trigonometrical Survey stations.* Forwarding correspondence on the subject to the Commissioners of Divisions for attention and the Deputy Accountant General for guidance.	No. 1860—487, dated 3rd June 1875.	...	...	2 to 5
7 to 8	*Mysore Gazette.* Sanctioning the supply of Kanarese copies to the Peshkars in charge of Sub-Divisions of Taluks.	No. 1874—78, dated 3rd June 1875.	...	...	5
9 to 10	*Treasure Escort.* Modifying Rule II.	No. 1968—49, dated 7th June 1875.	...	...	5
11 to 12	*Carolina paddy.* Forwarding to Commissioners of Divisions correspondence on the subject from the Government of India for report whether the paddy seed has been found to contain more than one sort of seed-rice.	No. 1973—50, dated 7th June 1875.	...	...	6 to 13
13 to 14	*Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission.* Passing orders on the proceedings of an ordinary meeting held on the 22nd May last.	No. 2088—481, dated 9th June 1875.	...	...	13 to 22
15 to 16	*Dye stuffs.* Forwarding to Officers concerned copies of a further communication on the subject, from the Government of India.	No. 2077—52, dated 9th June 1875.	...	*Vide* Proceedings for May 1875, Index Nos.	23
17 to 18	*Emigration.* Forwarding to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg correspondence on the subject received from the Government of India, for report on the points therein raised.	No. 2084—53, dated 9th June 1875.	...	...	24 to 27
19 to 20	*Jodidars Patrâks of the Honnali Taluk.* Communicating to Nagar Commissioner, and Superintendent Inam Settlements, copy of a letter from Superintendent, Revenue Survey, reporting their alteration so as to tally with the Register of the Inam Settlements.	No. 2176—60, dated 11th June 1875.	...	...	27

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
21 to 22	*Municipal Budgets of the town and taluks of the Tumkur District for* 1875—76. Passing orders on the same.	No. 2216—93, dated 14th June 1875.	...	...	28 to 29
23 to 24	*Country Beer brewed in Bangalore.* Calling upon the Officers named for a report on the subject of the quantity locally consumed and the quantity which is exported by rail.	No. 2363—98, dated 18th June 1875.	...	...	29
25 to 26	*Mysore Government Museum.* Passing orders on the report of the Superintendent for 1874—75.	No. 2452—529, dated 21st June 1875.	...	...	33 to 34
27 to 28	*Ordinary meetings of Local Fund Committees.* Directing their being held in January and June in each year.	No. 2515—62, dated 23rd June 1875.	...	...	35
29 to 30	*Letter from Foreign Department regarding supply of medicine to Conservators.* Forwarding copies to Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. S., and Conservator for information and guidance.	No. 2524—61, dated 23rd June 1875.	...	...	36
31 to 32	*Secretary of State's Despatch received under Agricultural Department's endorsement on the subject of the proposed amendment of the Emigration Ordinance of British Guiana.* Forwarding copies to Commissioners and Superintendent of Coorg, for early expression of opinion.	No. 2519—63, dated 23rd June 1875.	...	...	37 to 12
33 to 34	*Mr. Pirnaiya's application for a reconsideration of his case.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 2650—109, dated 26th June 1875.	...	*Vide* Proceedings for March, No. 9069—1963, dated 12th March, Nos.	43 to 45
35 to 36	*Letter from Survey Commissioner forwarding correspondence regarding delay in supplying Mr. Assistant Superintendent James with carriage.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 2655—574, dated 26th June 1875.	...	...	45 to 49
37 to 38	*Letter from Nagar Commissioner regarding modification of Municipal Forms.* Passing orders thereon.	No. 2688—70, dated 28th June 1875.	...	...	49 to 50

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 67—Genl. 42, dated Camp Santaveri, 4th May 1875.

In reply to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings under date the 16th January last, No. 7444—G. 1651, I have the honor to state that out of 10 stages between Shimoga and the Gersoppa Falls, the Patels at 6 stages are willing to accept Amrut Mahal bullocks and supply travellers with dâk-bullocks. The other Patels decline; some because they are unwilling to undertake the responsibility, and others, because, as they allege, it is difficult to get good grass.

I would recommend that 6 really good pairs of bullocks should be sent for distribution to the willing Patels. The other Patels should not be allowed to think that they will thus escape the responsibility which their office entails upon them, and it is probable that they will make application for bullocks of their own accord if they see well-bred and strong ones supplied to their neighbours.

No. 1815—Genl. 56, dated Bangalore, 1st June 1875.

Order thereon.—With reference to the proposals submitted in the above, the Offg. Chief Commissioner observes that the object which was had in view in obtaining an annual supply of young bulls from the Amrut Mahal Department in order to improve the local breed of cattle, would be largely defeated, if these animals are utilized, as Major Campbell proposes, for draught purposes. Mr. Dalyell sees no difficulty in adopting the arrangement proposed by the Offg. Commissioner (Mr. Ricketts) in his letter No. 289—133, dated 30th August 1874, and which has been followed in previous instances, *viz.*, of making advances to the Patels of the villages or to other reliable persons under a written agreement to repay the amount within a stipulated time, say 2 or 3 years, on the security of their property.

Under this authority the requisite advance can be at once made, and a statement furnishing the names of the recipients and other particulars submitted to this Office as soon after as practicable.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 485, dated Bangalore, 26th May 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1524 of the 20th May 1875, forwarding a box containing clove-seed, and to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, on opening the box, I found that the seeds had been packed in earth, which almost entirely filled the box. Some of the seeds had germinated, and I therefore, at once, sent the box and its contents to the Superintendent, Lal-Bagh, asking him to be good enough to take charge of the seeds and raise them. The seeds having germinated, would require very careful handling and treatment. In our plantations we have not the various appliances to be found in the Lal-Bagh, nor could we treat the seeds with the professional skill that they will receive from Mr. Cameron. I have suggested that he should keep one-half of the young trees, and that the other half be planted out in our plantations. When the further supply said to be coming in canvas bags is received, I will have them raised in the ordinary manner to test whether the tree is one likely to succeed in Mysore under ordinary circumstances.

No. 1858—Genl. 426, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1875.

Order.—The arrangements made by the Conservator for the disposal of the clove-seed, received from Penang, as reported in the foregoing letter, are approved by the Offg. Chief Commissioner.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd June 1875.

From the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 201—609, dated Mussoorie, 20th May 1875.

I have to acknowledge your No. $\frac{12}{1}$, $\frac{196}{47}$, $\frac{563}{152}$, dated respectively 2nd, 12th and 23rd ultimo, together with the annual return of stations therewith forwarded, and to intimate that from the latter the condition of the stations appears to be in general satisfactory. The following stations are however not included in the returns :—

Nagar Division.	Nundydroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.
Kaulingroy.	Ankisgherri.	Adharbetta. Hannabetta.

I shall be obliged by your directing these stations to be inspected, and included in the next returns.

(2.) I have to point out that, through a misapprehension on the part of the District Officers, a large number of *Secondary* Stations and points have been included in the returns, in which none but *Principal* Stations should appear. Thus in the Nagar Division, Kadur District, there are only 4 principal stations, *viz*, Balalraimadurga, Heregudda, Walkunji and Hebbe; in the Ashtagram Division there are only 13 principal stations (*vide* list forwarded with my No. 112—312 of 8th March last); whereas besides these a large number of other stations and points will be found in the returns for these Divisions; and in the Nundydroog Division, Túmkúr District return, the 3 stations which have no local name are not principal stations. I shall be obliged by your directing the District Officials to incur expenditure for the protection of none but principal stations.

(3.) I enclose herewith half a dozen copies of a Note drawn up by me on the protection of stations, and of the Comptroller General's Circulars having reference to the adjustment of monies expended on Great Trigonometrical Survey Stations, and shall be obliged by your circulating these to the District Officials for their guidance.

(4.) Sanction is accorded to the expenditure of the following amounts stated in the returns as required for the protection of certain stations, such amounts being in excess of Rs. 4 per station :—

	Rs.
Mandur	5
Savandurga	15
Kittavar	5

and with reference to other stations where amounts exceeding Rs. 4 per station are asked for by the District Officers, I request you will direct them to restrict the protective measures to those indicated in para (10) of the Note which can be effected at a trifling cost.

(5.) I have directed 20 blank copies of the form of annual return to be forwarded to your address for the preparation of future returns.

Note by the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey on the measures to be taken for the protection of the Principal Stations of the Trigonometrical Survey, dated Mussoorie, 6th June 1870.

(1.) Recommendations on this subject were submitted by the Superintendent, in his No. 37—337, dated 22nd June 1865, and No. 45—289, dated 13th June 1867, to the Government of India in the Home Department. They were approved of, and appear to have been generally circulated, through the Local Governments and the Foreign Department, to District Officers, and the Native States.

(2.) In most instances measures have been carried out for the protection of the stations in conformity with the suggestions contained in the letters above quoted. Still however in very many instances the object in view appears to have been forgotten, or misunderstood, or the letters of instruction have either not reached the Officers who are responsible for the protection of the stations, or they have been mislaid.

(3.) It has become necessary therefore to recapitulate these measures, and add further suggestions on points of detail, with a view to removing the misconceptions which frequently arise as to the nature of the operations, and to diminish the labor which falls on the Trigonometrical Survey Office in replying to the very numerous references which it receives from all parts of India.

(4.) The mistake which is most commonly made is in supposing that the Survey pillars or stations are to be kept in thorough repair. Proposals are frequently received from District Officers to re-build a station *de novo* at a cost of several hundred rupees, whereas the available funds will not allow of a greater average expenditure than 4 or 5 rupees on each station; and this sum is amply sufficient for the purpose, for no object would be gained by preserving the stations in thorough repair, which would be at all adequate to the expense of so doing. A pillar which has fallen down, and is apparently no better than a heap of ruins, will still serve as a point of reference for the most exact and delicate operations of this Survey, provided the markstones in its basement have not been disturbed; should the markstones have been removed, the station will still suffice as a point of reference for topographical and revenue survey purposes, if its centre can be ascertained within a few feet of the truth. A large expenditure is only justifiable when necessary to prevent a station from being entirely destroyed, as for instance by being carried away by a river.

(5.) Stations on flat ground are usually raised to a height of several feet, and, in general, they consist of a central paka pillar surrounded by a kacha platform, the former to support the instrument, the latter the observatory tent and observer. The platform, being built of the cheapest materials procurable, is certain to fall down sooner or later, and, unfortunately, when this happens, people are ready to fancy that the structure is no longer of any use, and, under this supposition, not only the debris of the fallen platform, but the central paka pillar itself—which is frequently unaffected by the fall of the platform—have been broken up and carried away by the villagers for building purposes. It is therefore necessary that *stations should always be cared for and protected from wilful injury, even when they have fallen down or are apparently in ruins.*

(6.) Though it is not necessary that the stations should be kept in thorough repair or prevented from falling into ruins, by a large expenditure of money, it is desirable to take a few simple and inexpensive measures for the protection of the pillars and the still existing platforms from the weather, and the preservation of the markstones from mischief. These will depend on the structure of the stations, which, though generally as described in the commencement of the 5th para, occasionally differs in certain particulars. Each of the different forms will now be described, with the protective measures to be taken in each case.

(7.) *Hollow Towers of paka masonry.* These are about 16 feet square, they rise to heights of from 30 to 60 feet, and have beams built into the walls near the summit for the support of the central pillar and platform, which forms a sort of a roof to the building. The platform is usually reached through a trap door by a series of ladders inside the tower, but when the ladders have given away, temporary ones can be put up outside. *Protective measures.* Stop all cracks in the platform with mortar, close the trap door, and prevent rain from getting into the interior of the tower; block up the windows and more particularly the door in the basement; the ladders need not be renewed.

(8.) *Solid towers of kacha masonry, with a central solid paka pillar.* These are usually from 10 to 35 feet high; the pillar contains a series of markstones, one over another vertically, at intervals of a few feet, from the basement to the summit. *Protective measures.* When the kacha masonry work is still standing and in good order, stop all cracks, through which water may percolate to the pillar, with mud, and cover over the summit of the tower with a pile of earth sloped away so as to carry off the rainfall over the sides of the tower and prevent it from lodging inside. When the kacha masonry has entirely fallen, shape the ruins into a pyramidal mound round the paka pillar as a centre for its protection from the weather and from wilful mischief. When the kacha masonry has fallen down on one side only, pull it down on the other side, or it will be liable to overthrow the pillar by its weight. Cut down all trees and jungle growing over the station.

(9.) *Solid towers of kacha masonry, with a central perforated paka pillar.* The only difference between these stations and those last described is in the pillar, which has a vertical perforation or shaft down its centre, to enable an instrument to be plumbed over a markstone at the ground level; a vaulted passage is therefore carried through the kacha masonry and the pillar, to lead to said markstone. *Protective measures.* These should be precisely similar to what has been described in the last para, with the addition that the entrances to the vaulted passages leading to the ground level markstone ought invariably to be blocked up as solidly as possible, should they be found open.

(10.) *Low platforms of kacha materials, with a central solid paka pillar.* This is the most common form of structure, and it is invariably adopted when the station is on a hill or high mound; the platform is generally of earth and stone; the pillar is always paka, without any perforation, circular, and with a diameter of 3 to 4 feet, constructed whenever practicable over a mark engraved on the rock *in situ*, and containing one or more markstones internally, with another on its upper surface, the marks being plumbed to the same vertical line. *Protective measures.* Repair the platform, remove vegetation and construct a pyramidal pile of earth and stones, with a base of about 7 feet square and height of 5 feet, over the pillar and partly resting on the platform.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 3rd June 1875.

(11.) *Pakka pillars, circular above and square below.* Such pillars, though usually only the central portion of the structure, as in paras 8 and 9, are sometimes constructed, in places where bamboos are plentiful, without a solid surrounding of kacha masonry, a temporary platform of bamboos being constructed round the pillar, which is removed when the observations are completed. *Protective measures.* Block up the entrances of passages leading to the markstone, and prevent rainfall from lodging any where in the vicinity of the pillar, dig a trench around, and throw the earth against the base of the pillar.

(12.) *Pakka pyramidal pillars about* 2 *feet square at base and* 3½ *feet high.* These have been constructed of late years by the Survey Officers over the ordinary pillars, for their better protection. *Protective measures.* Cover over with a pile of earth and stones as in (10.)

(13.) The above suggestions sufficiently indicate the nature of the measures to be taken in each instance; they are also applicable to cases in which the Survey Station is not precisely of either of the forms above described, but is a modification of some previously existing building, as a tower, mosque, or pagoda. It is very desirable that these measures should be explained to the native officials of the villages in which the stations are situated; as they can be easily and inexpensively carried out by them, either under the orders of the District Officers or of the Police Authorities. The orders under which Executive Engineers were liable to be called on to repair the stations have been cancelled.

(14.) In certain cases a large expenditure is allowable to prevent the entire destruction of a station by special causes, as the action of a river or water course. Reports of such cases should be made to the Trigonometrical Survey Office, when the necessary instructions will be communicated.

(15.) Returns of the condition of the stations are required to be made annually to the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey; these returns should be sent in as soon as possible after the 1st of January; a convenient form for the return can be obtained on application to the Survey Office at Dehra Doon.

(16.) Several returns having been sent in which include a number of pillars that are not stations of the Trigonometrical Survey, and of which nothing is known in this Office, District Officers are particularly requested to restrict their attentions to the objects specified in the lists of stations which are sent out from this Office, at least as regards returns and bills sent into this Office, for the funds at the disposal of this Office will not suffice for the protection of all the pillars scattered over the three Presidencies, which may happen to bear some resemblance—either imaginary or real—to a Trigonometrical Survey Station.

(17.) The expenditure which is incurred in carrying out the measures above indicated will be defrayed as soon as the bills are sent in to this Office; advances from this Office in the first instance are not only unnecessary but are inconvenient, for further transactions arise whenever the advances exceed or fall short of the actual expenses; any expenditure, not exceeding an average of Rs. 4 per station, may be incurred annually, at the discretion of the District Officers, without prior reference to this Office.

(18.) In consequence of the numerous alterations in the boundaries of Districts which have been made since the completion of the principal triangulation of this survey in certain Provinces, it occasionally happens that a station is no longer situated in the District to which it originally appertained, though, from the absence of any information on the subject, it is still returned in the list of stations for that District which is prepared in this Office. Any information regarding changes of this nature, or of errors which may be discovered in the lists, will be most thankfully received.

(19.) It should be remembered that one of the principal objects in view is to protect the stations from wilful injury. In some instances the mark stones have been stolen, as they are usually smooth flat stones which are convenient for grinding curry powder; sometimes the pillars are destroyed for the sake of the materials, sometimes they are dug up out of mere curiosity, under the supposition that money is buried beneath. The District Officers are expected to prosecute and punish all persons who can be proved to have perpetrated any mischief of this nature, and to require the native officials in the neighbourhood to protect the stations from injury.

(20.) All letters and returns to the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey on subject of the survey stations should be addressed to his Office at Dehra Doon, N. W. P.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th June 1875.

From the Officiating Comptroller General, To the Accountants General, Madras, Bengal, Bombay, N. W. Provinces, and Panjab, and to the Deputy Accountants General, British Burmah, Hyderabad and Central Provinces, No. 3628, dated Calcutta, the 6th August 1873.

In supersession of the instructions contained in this Office Circular No. 109, dated the 4th July 1870, I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to instruct the Treasury Officers of your Presidency/Province to make advances for expenditure to be incurred by District Officers on the repairs of Survey Stations, on receipts prepared in duplicate, the duplicate receipt being sent to you as a voucher for the charge in the Treasury Officer's list of payments, and the original together with the bill to the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The duplicate or Treasury Officer's voucher should be accepted by you for payment, and forwarded in support of the debit in your accounts current with this Government. Pending the receipt of a countersigned bill from the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, the amount will be held under objection in the objection books of this Office, but the corresponding credit will be afforded to your Government immediately on receipt of your accounts current.

No. 1860—GENL. 487, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JUNE 1875.

ORDERED that copies of the foregoing be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions for attention and for communication to the Deputy Commissioners, and to the Deputy Accountant General for guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 74, dated 26th May 1875.

I have the honor to request you will be so good as to direct the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, to furnish the Peshkars in charge of the recently formed Sub-Divisions as noted below, with separate Kanarese copies of the Gazette, as those now supplied to the Amildars cannot conveniently be made available for the use of the Peshkars, those officers being located at a distance from taluk head-quarters.

Bangalore District.	*Kolar District.*	*Tumkúr District.*
1. Kengeri.	1. Ambajidurga.	1. Nittur.
2. Sarjapur.	2. Burdagunte.	2. Turuvekere.
3. Channapatna.		3. Huliyurdurga.

No. 1874—GENL. 78, DATED BANGALORE, 3RD JUNE 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—Sanctioned. The issues should be regularly filed and submitted for periodical inspection.

The Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar are requested to furnish the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, with a list of Peshkars who are located at out-stations in charge of Taluk Sub-Divisions.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

READ—

Rules regarding the strength of treasure escort, published under Notification No. 411, dated 22nd March 1875, Part I, page 405 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 27th March 1875.

No. 1968—GENL. 49, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH JUNE 1875.

ORDERED that the following modification in Rule II be made:—

For "not less than a half a Pahara," *read* " not less than a Pahara."

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th June 1875.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 2—181 (Agriculture and Horticulture), dated Simla, the 14th May 1875.

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1416, dated the 26th ultimo, together with copy of a report furnished by Mr. W. C. Taylor, Deputy Collector of Pooree, on some experiments made with Carolina Paddy seed in Khurda.

2. It will be observed that some of the varieties found by Mr. Taylor to exist in the seed furnished to him as Carolina paddy have proved strikingly successful in Orissa, and I am to enquire whether the paddy seed has elsewhere been found to contain more than one sort of seed-rice.

No. 1416, A, dated 26th April 1875.

From—R. KNIGHT, Esq., Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial, Dept.

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

In continuation of this office letter No. 3541 of 19th December last, and Resolution No. 104 of the Government of India, dated 9th ultimo, on the subject of the cultivation of Carolina rice, I am directed to submit copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, with reference to paragraphs 3 and 5 of the letter, and paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Resolution above quoted.

No. 161, A, dated 22nd March 1875, with annexure, from the Board of Revenue.
No. 350, dated 23rd March 1875, from the Commissioner of Orissa.
No. 192, A, dated 2nd April 1875, with enclosure, from the Board of Revenue.

2. The points noticed in these paragraphs are—(1) the results of the sowings of 1874—75 from the produce of 1873-74 ; (2) the statement by the Superintendent of the Ranchee Jail that the husk of this paddy is found to separate so readily from the grain, that it takes but half the usual labor to clean it ; and (3) Mr. Taylor's experiments in Pooree, with what he described as "acclimatized Carolina seeds of sorts, picked out from the crops obtained from mixed seed received by him from the Superintendent of Canal Revenue three years ago."

3. With regard to the first of these points, His Excellency the Governor General in Council will observe that the experimental sowings of 1874-75 were a complete failure in the Presidency, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore Divisions ; and these are the only reports that have as yet reached this Government.

4. As to the husking of the seed, Mr. Hoskins seems to have relied entirely on the testimony of the native gentleman who conducted the experiment, and he has no independent means of verifying his statement that this paddy is more easily husked than the indigenous grain. The Lieutenant Governor thinks there can be no doubt that the statement is an error.

5. As to the third point, I am to solicit the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the history which Mr. Taylor gives in the accompanying correspondence of the experiments, concerning which further enquiry was made of him in accordance with the Government of India's desire. Mr. Taylor's experiments began in 1871 with a barrel of seed received by him from the Superintendent of Revenue Canals. He states that he distributed the whole of the seed to ryots with the exception of half a seer only, which he sowed in his own garden. The ryots sowed on low paddy lands and failed completely, the plants rotting from excess of water. The history of the remaining half seer is of some importance. The seed germinated and grew well, but Mr. Taylor succeeded in getting only 2¼ seers of produce. He found, however, that there was more than one sort of paddy in the crop, and again sowed two seers of the yield at the beginning of the rains of 1872 in a seed-bed in his own garden. The seed again germinated well, and the growth was planted out on rather high land, not very rich, but commanded by water. Although damaged by blight, the yield was ninety-fold the seed. Mr. Taylor found no fewer than 16 varieties of paddy in the produce of these two seers.

6. In the same year he seems to have sown five seers of seed received by him from the Pooree Jail, described as "acclimatized South Carolina paddy," on land similar to that in which he transplanted the two seers of "seedlings" from his own garden. Of this seed only 50 per cent germinated, but, although half the seed was thus lost and the crop injured by blight, the yield was about sixteen-fold the seed sown. In this produce again Mr. Taylor found 10 or 12 different kinds of paddy, similar to some of the varieties produced from the two seers sown in his garden ; and he not unreasonably concludes that the seed received by him from Mr. Kirkwood in 1871, and in 1872 from the Pooree Jail, were originally from the same source.

7. From these two crops of 1872 he carefully sorted 16 varieties of paddy in all, and *two* of these varieties proved strikingly successful in 1873. One of them, a small yellow rice of good color and

flavour, of which one seer was sown as before in a seed-bed in June 1873 and planted out in July, yielded 161 seers of produce.

The land was of medium quality only, enriched with a few baskets of cow-house manure. The ploughing was of the ordinary kind, and the crop depended mainly on the rainfall, being irrigated two or three times only. The plant grows about three feet high, gives an ordinary out-turn of straw, wants no deep cultivation, can be grown on high land, is an early crop, and requires neither much water nor much care. The variety is likely, says Mr. Taylor, to become popular, and it has obtained from the people at Khurda the name of *tiki-dhan* or small paddy. A sample of this variety (marked No. 3) has been received by this office from Mr. Taylor, and will be deposited in the Economic Museum.

8. Of the other variety sown in 1873, and which proved successful, 44 seers were partly sown broadcast, it is presumed, and partly planted out. The general result was a yield of fifty-fold the seed. In this case again the paddy does not seem to require deep cultivation, the plants growing equally well in six inches of soil and in deep mould. Mr. Taylor measured plants seven feet high on the six-inch soil. Planting out, or sowing broadcast, seemed to make very little difference in the yield, which was very good, both of grain and straw. The rice is white and of good quality, though rather coarse and large. In this instance no irrigation was possible owing to the deficient rainfall, and the experiment is very encouraging.

Two samples of this variety (Nos. 1 and 2) have been received from Mr. Taylor, and will be deposited with the other in the Museum.

9. Mr. Taylor notices the fact that it was from the produce of these two successful experiments of 1873 that the Burmah Administration was supplied with acclimatized Carolina seed last year, concerning which doubts were expressed by the Chief Commissioner as to whether it really was Carolina paddy at all.

10. The South Carolina paddy usually distributed for experiment, and of which Mr. Taylor submits a sample (No. 4), requires, he says, very deep cultivation, and is not suited for Orissa. The grain is most troublesome moreover to thrash, while the yield is no larger than that of many indigenous varieties much easier to cultivate.

11. Mr. Taylor's experiments in the last year (1874) were not so successful as those of 1873, but the plants were very fine; and sample No. 2, sown broadcast, yielded a 36 fold return, and the No. 3 variety, or *tiki-dhan*, transplanted 86 fold; while No. 4, the pure Carolina variety, failed altogether.

12. Upon the whole, the Lieutenant Governor is disposed to think that these experiments of Mr. Taylor's are perhaps the most encouraging and the most important that have yet been recorded in this matter in Bengal. They seem to point to the conclusion that, amongst the numerous varieties of seed which have been imported by Government as South Carolina, there are at least two descriptions of grains to which the soil and climate of Orissa are peculiarly adapted. The seed seems to succeed almost equally well, whether transplanted or sown broadcast; to want no peculiar cultivation; to be nearly independent of irrigation; to ripen early; to require moderately high land only, commanded if possible by water; and to yield a heavy return of fine grain and good straw.

13. Mr. Taylor, I am directed to say, will be requested to follow up these experiments carefully. It is deemed better for the present to confine them to Orissa, the soil and climate of which appear to be so favorable to their success. Should the present year's sowings again prove successful, an effort should, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, be made to diffuse the cultivation further.

No. 161, A, dated 22nd March 1875.

Endorsed by the Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Copy of the following submitted to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, with reference to Government order No. 3537, dated 9th December last.

No. 619, G. C., dated 13th March 1875.

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to the orders of Government No. 3537, dated the 9th December last, forwarded under cover of your office memorandum No. 816, A, dated the 22nd idem, I have the honor to submit the following report.

2. The Collector of Chittagong states that "of the two gentlemen who cultivated the Carolina paddy in 1873-74 with any success, the Court of Wards' Manager made the experiment during the last season with his produce, but the seed did not germinate at all. No information has been received from Mr. Macalpine (the other successful cultivator), who is now away from the district."

3. The Collector of Tipperah reports that in two cases only experiments were made last season with the produce of 1873-74. In one case an out-turn of 5 seers 15 chittacks was obtained from 2 seers of seed sown; and in the other the experiment proved an entire failure, owing, it is said, to the heavy rains which fell in May last.

4. It appears from the report received from the Collector of Noakhally that only 13 seers of paddy of the previous year's produce were available for experiment in the year 1874-75. Of this quantity, 10 seers were given to the Superintendent of the Jail for experiment in the jail garden; but most of the seed was without vitality, and only two and a half seers, though not of any good quality, were fit for sowing. This quantity was, it is reported, sown with all necessary care and transplanted, and the corp was reaped in November, the out-turn being 1 maund 2 seers of paddy.

5. The remaining 3 seers of the seed were delivered to the Superintendent of the Bhullooah Estate for experiment, of which 1 seer was found to be mere husk, and 2 seers only were fit for sowing. He appears to have made his experiment in two kinds of land (high and low), sowing 1 seer on each description of land. It is reported, however, that only 10 per cent of the seed germinated; the yield on the high land being 4 seers and on the low land being 1½ seers only.

6. The Collector of Noakhally further reports that, adjoining the two plots mentioned in the foregoing paragraph on which Carolina paddy was sown, two other pieces of land were sown with an equal quantity of country paddy. After taking the same care and going through the same process, it is stated that the country paddy grew much thicker and stronger, and that the seedlings of the two kinds of paddy were then transplanted.

7. "The Carolina occupied," to quote from the Collector's report, "an area of 10×7 feet out of its two plots, the rest remaining fallow, owing to insufficiency of seedlings; and the country paddy was planted out to the full on the two areas of 31 × 21 feet respectively. The out-turn of the former was 4 seers in the high and 1½ seers on the low land, while the latter yielded 21 seers in each of the two plots where it was transplanted. From this it appears that the cultivation of the Carolina paddy almost entirely failed on the low land, while on the high land the result is not satisfactory, as in proportion to the respective areas under cultivation. The yield on the high land was 12 seers of Carolina paddy against 21 seers of country paddy, the Carolina paddy land being about one-third of the country paddy land."

8. None of the District Officers have made any remarks as to the identification of the seed.

No. 350, dated 23rd March 1875.

Endorsed by the Personal Asstt. to Commr., Orissa Division.

COPIES of Collector of Pooree's letter No. 1051, dated 16th March 1875, and its enclosure No. 337, dated 13th March 1875, from Mr. W. C. Taylor, Deputy Collector, Khurda, giving a circumstantial account of the history of acclimatized Carolina paddy seed, forwarded to the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, with reference to his No. 3539, dated 9th December 1874.

No. 1051, dated 16th March 1875.

From—J. S. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Collector of Pooree.

To—The Commissioner of Orissa.

WITH reference to your No. 255, dated 21st December last, I have the honor to forward copy of Mr. Taylor's letter No. 337, dated 13th instant, giving a circumstantial account of the history of the acclimatized Carolina paddy seed, and to inform you that I have despatched the parcels of samples of the seeds referred to in the report direct to the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 337, dated 13th March 1875.

From—W. C. TAYLOR, Esq., Deputy Collector of Pooree.

To—The Collector of Pooree.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 855 of the 8th January, forwarding letter No. 3539, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 9th December 1874, calling on

me for a history of the Carolina paddy seed tried by me at Khurda, I have the honor to report as follows.

In May 1871, Mr. Kirkwood, Revenue Superintendent of Canals at Cuttack, received some Carolina paddy seed forwarded by the Executive Engineer of the 24-Pergunnahs Division. Mr. Kirkwood distributed 40 maunds of the seed in the same month, but no note can be found in his office that he gave any of that seed to me. He did, however, send me one barrel of South Carolina paddy seed to try in Khurda, and I distributed the whole to ryots, with the exception of about one-half of a seer, which I sowed in my own garden.

The ryots sowed the seed given them on *sarud* or low paddy lands, and the plants rotted from excess of water, and the experiments failed. The half seer sown in my garden germinated and grew well: but I observed that there was more than one sort of paddy in the crop. Some heads ripened much sooner than others; squirrels and rats did much damage; and I succeeded in getting only two and one-fourth seers of good, though mixed seed.

2. Of the two and one-fourth seers of seed, two seers were sown again at the beginning of the rains of 1872 in a seed-bed in my own garden and germinated well. The young plants were then planted out on some rather high land not very rich, but commanded by water. The crop was damaged by blight; and I cut off the heads of paddy that first ripened, and which I found to be the ordinary long, rough, red grain, yielding white rice known as Carolina paddy (sample No. 4). There was also a small-grained variety which had heavy ears, and which ripened early, and I picked off the heads as they ripened.* The rest of the crop was cut late in November. Of the reddish grain and small light-colored grain I obtained about 10 seers, and the bulk of the crop yielded 170 seers; in all 180 seers, or ninety-fold of the seed planted out. In all I sorted out no less than 16 varieties of paddy produced by my two seers of seed.

*Sample No. 3.

3. In 1872 I received five seers of seed from the Poorce jail, also said to be acclimatized South Carolina paddy. This seed was sown broadcast on land adjoining, and similar to that on which the plants from the two seers of my own seed had been planted out. Only 50 per cent of the Pooree seed germinated, and that also was injured by blight; but I obtained 75 seers or about thirty-fold of the seed that germinated.

In this sample I found 10 or 12 sorts of paddy similar to some of the varieties produced by my own seed. This makes me think that the Poorce seed and my own seed must have come originally from the same source. You may be able to trace this from your jail records at Poorce.

4. I carefully sorted 16 varieties of paddy from the crop of 1872, and two of the sorts proved very successful in 1873, as reported in my No. 227 of the 25th February 1874, of which the following is an extract:—

"Of one sort yielding a fine rice of good color and flavor when cooked, and having a small yellow grain rather broad for its length, I could only pick out one seer in 1872 (see paragraph 2 of this letter), and this one seer was sown in a seed-bed in June 1873, and planted out in July on four *goonts*, or 3,036 square feet of land. The yield in October was 161 seers, or 161 fold. The land on which this experiment was made was of medium quality, and only a few baskets full of cow-house manure were applied. The ploughing was such as is ordinarily given by ryots, and the crop was irrigated two or three times, depending chiefly on the rainfall. This variety is likely to prove very popular, as the yield is equal to the harvest yield in these parts of the late or *sarud dhan*, whilst it can be grown on high land; and it is an early crop, not requiring much care or water.

"This crop grows to about three feet in height, and gives an ordinary out-turn of straw. It does not require deep cultivation. This variety has obtained the name at Khurda of *tiki-dhan*, or small paddy, and No. 3, accompanying this letter, is a sample."

5. Of the second variety, which proved successful in 1873, I reported as follows on the 25th February 1874:—

"Of the same sort of paddy 44 seers were partly sown and partly planted out on other lands which could obtain irrigation. No proper accounts of details were kept, as I said before, but the general result was a yield of fifty-fold on the seed used. Owing to deficient rainfall sufficient irrigation could not be supplied. The mode of cultivation was ordinary for some parts of the land; there was only six inches of soil over laterite rock, and in other parts the soil was deep. This paddy does not appear to require a deep soil as the plants grow very strong and bushy, and attain a height of six and seven feet alike on the deep and on the shallow soils. I measured plants seven feet high on the six-inch soil. Planting out or sowing broadcast seemed to make very little difference. The yield of straw and grain is very good, and the rice white and of good quality, though rather coarse and large."

No. 2 is a sample of this variety of paddy, and No. 1 a sample of the same mixed with another sort, which in the grain and on the field is precisely like No. 2, but which will be found to yield a reddish-brown or red rice.

6. The 13 bales of seed supplied by me last year to Government were samples of the sorts noted above—Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Some of this seed was sent to Burmah, where doubts were entertained of their being South Carolina paddy, as the appearance of the grain differs so materially from the South Carolina paddy usually distributed for experiment. (See sample No. 4.)

7. No. 4 is not suited for Orissa, as it requires very deep cultivation, and the grain adheres so tenaciously to the bulk that it is most difficult and troublesome to tread out or thresh, and the yield is not better than that of many local varieties much easier to cultivate. This grain has been nicknamed by the natives *badia*, or the one that is always being beaten, from the trouble it gives to thresh or tread out.

8. My experiments for 1874 have not been so successful as in 1873. Of No. 2 mixed white and red, 41 seers were sown on 2 mans 22 goonts and 2 biswas of land, and yielded only about 36 fold. The plants were even finer than in 1872; but there was wind with rain when the crop was in flower which seriously affected the yield. Of No. 3 or small grain I sowed six seers in a seed-bed and planted out on 1 man 5 goonts 12 biswas of land, getting a return of 518 seers or 86¼ fold. No. 4 failed, and I did not recover even the seed sown.

9. The Khurda beegah measures 19,600 square feet.

25 Goonts = 1 Beegah.
16 Biswas = 1 Goont.

P. S.—Samples by packet-post.

No. 192, A, dated 2nd April 1875.

From—J. Geoghegan, Esq., Offg. Secretary, to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to Government order No. 3537, dated 9th December last, I am directed to submit the accompanying copies of letters, with enclosures, from the Commissioners of the Presidency and Chota Nagpore divisions, reporting the results of the experiments made with the produce of the Carolina paddy sowing of 1873-74.

Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C. S. I.

From the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 8, M-A., dated 29th March 1875.
From the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, No. 762, dated 19th March 1875.

No. 8, M-A, dated 29th March 1875.

From Lord H. Ulick Brown, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to the Board's No. 816, A, dated 22nd December 1874, and its enclosure, I have the honor to submit a statement in the prescribed form shewing the results of the experiments made with the produce of the Carolina paddy sown in the districts of this Division in 1874.

2. In the 24-Pergunnahs the experiment was conducted on two plots of land situated on the north of the sub-divisional compound at Baraset, but the result was a total failure. An explanation will be called for with reference to the statement that the crop failed partly on account of the rapid growth of weeds and grass, as the sub-divisional officer should have taken care that the weeds and grass were not allowed to grow.

3. The Collector of Nuddea reports that, among the several gentlemen who had undertaken the cultivation in 1873, one zemindar alone succeeded in obtaining a small quantity of the paddy, which he kept for seed; that this was tried last year, but without success.

4. In the district of Jessore, where the cultivation was undertaken by the Superintendent of the Jail, and by a number of ryots in the sub-division of Narrail, the experiments were attended with no better results than in the other two districts of this division.

5. Nothing has as yet been heard from the Commissioner in the Soonderbuns on the subject. Mr. Gomess has gone to Tooshkhally; and, as I do not know when his report may be expected, I do not like to detain the general report any longer.

6. It would appear from the experiments that there is no hope of raising the crop without artificial irrigation.

Statement shewing results, &c., of the cultivation of Carolina Paddy in the Districts of the Presidency Division in 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Name of the person by whom the experiment was made.	The quantity of seed sown.	Results of experiment.	How the seed was sown.	How treated during growth	What is the yield.	All particulars connected with the experiment generally.
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sub-divisional officer at Baraset.	16 seers of acclimatized paddy.	Unsuccessful.	The seed was sown broadcast.	Nothing was done to the plants during growth.	*Nil* ...	The seed was sown in two plots of low, clayey soil in the north of the sub-divisional compound on July 7th and 10th, and having received the benefit of the rainfalls of July 10th, 12th, 13th and 17th, the seed germinated in seven days. The seedlings received nourishment from the moisture of the rains that fell successively on July 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st. At first they looked promising and attained the height of 18 inches by the end of August. Afterwards the rainfall was less frequent, and the plants began to lose their green color and gradually withered away, partly on account of want of sufficient moisture, and partly on account of the rapid growth of weeds and grass.
Ditto ...	Nudden ...	Baboo Prosono Chunder Roy, Zemindar.	...	...	...	...	...	The seedlings dried up partly in the nursery, and, as there was no rainfall until very late in the season, they could not be transplanted. The difficulty was that no arrangements for artificial irrigation was practicable in the fields where the experiment was carried on.
Ditto ...	Jessore ...	Superintendent of the Jail.	...	...	The seed was sown half in drills and half broadcast.	...	...	The seed was kept in a carefully covered earthen *ghurrah* and was sown on June 22nd, 1874. The ground employed for the experiment was ordinary high land, ploughed in the ordinary country fashion. The plants flourished as long as they were supplied with water from a neighbouring tank, which however soon dried up. The plants, which at one time attained a height of 22 inches, eventually perished from want of water.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Some of the ryots in the Sub-division of Narrail.	...	...	The seed was sown broadcast.	...	...	Previous to use the seed was kept in a large basket. The ground selected for the experiment was a clayey soil, well suited for the cultivation of paddy. It was ploughed in the ordinary native way, though with more than usual care. Unfortunately the plants were entirely destroyed by inundation.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 7th June 1875.

From Captain C. H. Garbett, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, To the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, No. 2680, dated 31st December 1874.

With reference to your memorandum No. 4044 of the 25th instant, I have the honor to inform you that no experiment of cultivation of Carolina paddy has been made in this district during the current year.

Report of result of experiment with Carolina paddy during 1873-74 *in the Singhbhoom District.*

No.	Names of sowers.	Seed sown. Mds.	S.	C.	Yield. Mds.	S.	C.
1.	Joy Prokash Lall, Tehsildar	1	20	0	....		
2.	Gunesh Chunder Tripatty	0	6	0*	....		
3.	Hury Pershad Ghose	0	1	0	0	2	0
4.	Deenoo Perdhan	0	6	0	....		
5.	Ponoo Dass	0	4	0	.. .		
6.	Purgunna Manki .. .	0	6	0	....		
7.	Chunder Mohun	0	20	0	....		

No. 1267, dated 22nd January 1875.

Endorsed by the Deputy Commissioner, Chyebassa.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, with reference to his memorandum **No. 4044,** dated 25th December 1874.

From Colonel H. M. Boddam, Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh, To the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, No. 233, dated 16th March 1875.

With reference to the correspondence as per margin, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement shewing the result of the Carolina rice-planting experiment.

Commissioner's Memo No. 4044 of the 25th December 1874, forwarding Memorandum No. 816, A, of the 22nd December 1874, from the Board of Revenue, giving cover to copy of letter No. 3537, dated the 9th December 1874, from the Assistant Secretary, Government of Bengal.

2. You will observe that it is a total failure.

3. Your memoranda Nos. 2085 and 3212, dated 30th June 1874 and 2nd October 1874, respectively, were received here too late to be acted upon.

4. Moreover, I feel convinced that no native landholder in this district will give himself the trouble and exert himself personally to follow all the advices given by Mr. Robertson regarding selection of soil, site, and seed, unless he is fully satisfied in his own mind that the out-turn from Carolina seed will exceed vastly that from country seed.

5. Experimental farming, even in England, is only of very recent origin, and was commenced and carried out by highly educated minds. Here we are very backward in education; the hereditary landed proprietors can scarcely do more than sign their own names. I fear it is almost hopeless to expect them, notwithstanding all the moral pressures the district officer may bring to bear on the subject, to take any personal interest in experimental farming for some time to come, when with education a change for the better may be expected.

Statement shewing the particulars of the cultivation of Carolina Paddy.

Name of informant.	How sown and how treated during growth.	Quantity produced.	Remarks.
1. Manager of Gawan Estate	10 seers of the paddy was sown broadcast in well prepared-land.	*Nil.*	... Failed utterly; gave no produce whatever.
2. Thikadar of village Bamunbay.	About 8 seers of the paddy was sown broadcast in ploughed lands and otherwise well prepared for it.	18 seers	... In an adjoining plot of land about 8 seers of the country rice was sown, which yielded 1 maund 32 seers of *dhan*.
3. Manager of Mondi Tea Plantation.	6 seers of seed sown in two different localities, *viz.* 3 seers at the top of the hill and 3 seers in the lands below, and every attention was paid to the cultivation.	5 seers	... An utter failure on both plots.

*The experiment has been a failure: I doubt very much if proper care was given to its cultivation.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

No. 762, dated 19th March 1875.

Endorsed by Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.

Copy of the foregoing correspondence submitted through the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Revenue Department, for the information of the Member-in-charge, with reference to order No. 816 of the 22nd December 1874.

No. 1973—Genl. 50, dated Bangalore, 7th June 1875.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions with a request that enquiries may be made from any individuals who have paid special attention to the experiments in Carolina paddy, as to the circumstances adverted to in para 2 of the above letter, and the result reported.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 2.

Proceedings of an Ordinary Meeting of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, held at their Office Premises No. 12, Residency Road, on Saturday the 22nd May 1875, at 7½ A. M.

President.

Dr. J. H. Orr, C. B.—*Present.*

Ex-Officio Members.

Present.—The Dy. Surgeon-Genl., I. M. S., Mysore Divn.
The Superintendent of Police.
The Sar Amin.

Absent.—The Asstt. Qr. Master Genl., Mysore Divn.
The Executive Engineer, Nundydroog Divn.
The District Engineer.

Municipal Commissioners of Divisions.

No. 1, *Alsur Division.*

Present.—Mr. P. Raju Modaliar.
Mr. V. Sadasiva Modaliar.

No. 2, *Shule Division.*

Present.—J. D. Jordon, Esq.

No. 3, *Richmond Town and Fort Division.*

Present.—Mr. Abdul Husen Saib.
Absent.—F. N. Abraham, Esq.

No. 4, *General Bazar Division.*

Present.—Mr. A. Gurusami Modaliar.
Absent.—Mr. Abdul Khudus Khadri Khaji Saib.

No. 5, *Blackpalli Division.*

Present.—Mr. R. Ramalingam.

No. 6, *High Ground Division.*

Absent.—G. G. Brown, Esq.

Statement of Accounts.

1. The progress report, account current, statement of cash balance, and Assessor's accounts for April 1875, together with the mortuary report for the same period, are submitted, and after examination are adopted.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
I. Octroi. Class. 1 Articles of food or drink for men or animals ...	...	I. Collection. 1 For Octroi Tax ...	44 7 3
„ 2 Animals for slaughter ...	...	2 „ Tax on houses, buildings and lands ...	252 8 0
„ 3 Fuel, lighting and washing ...	...	3 „ Tax on professions and trades ...	13 10 8
„ 4 Building materials ...	...	4 „ Tax on carriages, horses, &c. ...	... ...
„ 5 Drugs, spices and gums ...	...	5 „ Tolls on carts and other vehicles ...	... ...
„ 6 Tobacco, betel and betel-nuts ...	3,477 12 5	6 „ Special taxes	... ...
„ 7 Cloth	... ...	7 „ Rents assigned to Municipality ...	241 8 6
„ 8 Metals	... ...	II Head Office charges	804 1 4
II. Tax on houses, buildings and lands	215 10 11	III. Public Works. 1 Supervision	532 3 6
III. Tax on professions and trades	6,103 4 0	2 *a* Original Works	... ...
IV. Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	... ...	*b* Purchase of lands	128 15 9
V. Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	... ...	*c* Compensation for houses, &c. ...	... ...
VI. Special taxes under Section II, Act VI of 1868. Conservancy ...	... ...	3 Repairs	2,209 14 6
VII. Rents. 1 Nazul lands	... ...	IV. Police	1,147 2 11
2 Do shops	416 10 2	V. Education	... ...
3 Serais	... ...	VI. Charitable grants. 1 Dispensary and Medical charges ...	... ...
4 Confiscated lands	... ...	2 Vaccination	20 0 0
5 Compound or site tax	... ...	3 Asylums	... ...
VIII. Gardens	... ...	VII. Conservancy	1,289 13 0
IX. Extraordinary. 1 Sale of houses and lands ...	... ...	VIII. Road Watering	358 10 3
2 Loans	... ...	IX. Lighting	560 1 3
3 Refunds and recoveries ...	288 0 3	X. Gardens. 1 Public Gardens	... ...
4 Interest on securities and loans ...	... ...	2 Nursery	7 0 0
5 Other items	... ...	3 Farm	... ...
X. Fines	37 0 0	XI. Extraordinary. 1 Museums and Institutes	... ...
XI. Pounds	53 2 6	2 Purchase of Government Notes ...	... ...
XII. Miscellaneous	1,437 12 8	3 Fairs and Exhibitions	... ...
XIII. Transfers and contributions	8,200 0 0	XII. Miscellaneous. 1 Repayment of loans	... ...
		2 Refund of excess collections ...	... ...
		3 Cattle Pound charges	70 0 0
		4 Statistics and mortuary registration ...	140 0 0
		5 Other miscellaneous items... ...	369 6 6
		XIII. Reserve	771 6 1
Total Rupees.....	20,229 4 11	Total Rupees.....	8,960 13 6
To Cash Balance brought forward from last month's accounts...	5,473 15 2	To Cash Balance carried to next month's accounts...	16,742 6 7
Total Rupees.....	25,703 4 1	Total Rupees.....	25,703 4 1

Resolution.—Approved.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

Mortuary Register, Bangalore.

2. Statement of births and deaths within the Cantonment Municipal limits during the month of April 1875.

Cause of Death.	Europeans.		East Indians.		Musalmans.		Hindus.		Native Christians.		Other Classes.		Buddhists.		Total.		Total in—		Difference.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	April 1875.	March 1875.	In-crease.	De-crease.
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fevers	0	1	0	0	2	4	12	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	14	20	34	45	0	11
Bowel-complaints	1	0	2	0	1	3	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	18	25	0	7
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wounding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	10	0	6
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Causes	1	4	1	1	5	6	20	16	2	5	0	0	0	0	29	32	61	69	0	8
Total Deaths...	2	5	3	1	9	13	40	32	2	10	0	0	0	0	56	61	117	150	0	33
Total Births during the month...	6	3	6	2	24	22	74	58	13	10	0	0	0	0	123	95	218	254	0	36

Abstract of Mortuary Report and Percentage of Births and Deaths on the Estimated Population 81,810.

Classes.	Births.		Difference.		Percentage of Births.		Deaths.		Difference.		Percentage of Deaths.	
	March 1875.	April 1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	March 1875.	April 1875.	March 1875.	April 1875.	Increase.	Decrease.	March 1875.	April 1875.
Europeans ...	9	9	0	0	·21	·21	4	7	3	0	·09	·17
East Indians ...	3	8	5	0	·12	·33	2	4	2	0	·08	·16
Musalmans ...	58	46	0	12	·38	·306	20	22	2	0	·13	·14
Hindus ...	166	132	0	34	·31	·25	105	72	0	33	·20	·13
Native Christians	18	23	0	5	·22	·28	19	12	0	7	·23	·14
Buddhists ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Classes ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	254	218	5	51	·31	·26	150	117	7	40	·18	·14

Remarks.

There were 117 deaths during the month, 34 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents, and 61 from other causes.

The number of deaths in April 1875, as compared with those in March 1875 and the corresponding month of the last year, are as follows :—

Of Europeans 7 against 4, Eurasians 4 against 2, Musalmans 22 against 20, Hindus 72 against 105, and Native Christians 12 against 19, shewing on the whole a decrease of 33 during the month under review and 99 less than the total of the corresponding month of last year.

Ages.

Classes.	No. died during the month.	Under 1 year.	2 to 6 do.	6 to 12 do.	12 to 20 do.	21 to 30 do.	31 to 40 do.	41 to 50 do.	51 to 60 do.	Above 60 do.	Total.
Europeans ...	7	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	7
East Indians ...	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Musalmans ...	22	4	2	0	2	1	5	1	3	4	22
Hindus ...	72	18	7	3	5	8	6	7	4	14	72
Native Christians ...	12	5	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	12
Buddhists ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Classes.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	117	31	12	3	7	10	12	13	11	18	117

Resolution:—Approved.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

Remission of House Tax.

3. The following parties have during the past month sought for remission of house tax due on their premises for the half-year ending 31st March 1875 on the grounds stated in their applications, the notice of claim to exemption having been duly given according to Municipal Rules.

No.	Names of Petitioners.	House where situated.	Amount.			Remarks.
1	B. Munisami Naidu ...	No. 1 Kensington Road ...	3	7	11	Untenanted for 106 days, *viz.*, from 16th December 1874. to 31st March 1875.
2	Mrs. M. Snell ...	„ 3 Cambridge do ...	3	7	9	„ 103 days, *viz.*, from 10th Aug. to 20th Nov. 1874.
3	H. W. Puckridge, Esq. ...	„ 7 do ...	9	14	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
4	Mr. W. Baker ...	„ 14 do ...	3	4	9	do do
5	Mr. J. Flemming ...	„ 2 Artillery Lines ...	4	3	1	„ 124 days, *viz.*, from 10th Aug. to 11th December 1874.
6	Do ...	„ 3 do ..	1	12	2	„ 61 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. to 30th November 1874.
7	Makalappa ...	„ 4 Old Market Road ...	0	1	3	„ 190 days, *viz.*, from 23rd Sept. 74 to 31st March. 1875.
8	Chaudri Abdul Khadar ...	„ 27 Alsur Bazar Street ...	0	14	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 74 to 31st March 1875.
9	M. Vardaraj Modaliar ...	„ 4—74 do ...	0	2	5	18 do do.
10	Chaudri Abdul Khadar ...	„ 76 do ...	1	0	9	do do
11	Makalappa ...	„ 2—86 & 87 do ...	1	7	1	„ 175 days, *viz.*, from 8th Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
12	M. Chinnasami Naidu ...	„ 34 old Tér Vidi ...	0	7	2	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
13	Somanada Modaliar ...	„ 36 Paini Modaliar Street...	0	3	7	do do
14	Makalappa ..	„ 2 Boyi Street ...	0	4	8	„ 175 days, *viz.*, from 8th Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
15	Somanada Modaliar ...	„ 6—2 do ...	0	3	4	„ 126 days, *viz.*, from 23th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
16	Do	„ 9—2 do ...	0	0	10	do do
17	U. Munisami Chetti ...	„ 1 Kaliyamma Koyil Street.	0	6	0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
18	Do	„ 2 do ...	0	2	3	do do
19	Makalappa ...	„ 31 do ...	0	3	10	„ 190 days, *viz.*, from 23rd Sept. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
20	Yakub Saib ...	„ 25 B. No. 6 Street ...	0	1	2	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
21	Do ...	„ 26 do ...	0	1	2	do do
22	Do ...	„ 27 do ..	0	1	2	do do
23	Do ...	„ 28 do ...	0	1	2	do do
24	Do ...	„ 29 do ...	0	1	2	do do
25	Do ...	„ 30 do ...	0	1	2	do do
26	A. R. Komarasami Modr. ...	„ 1 G. No. 8 Street ..	0	2	5	„ 121 days, *viz.*, from 1st Dec. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
27	Makalappa ...	„ 13 do ...	0	1	10	„ 190 days, *viz.*, from 23rd Sept. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
28	J. Arathoon, Esq. ...	„ 3 Alsur Road ..	7	5	1	„ 111 days, *viz.*, from 11th Dec. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
29	J. Porter, Esq. ...	„ 3 do ...	4	0	11	„ 123 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
30	C. Singaravelu Modaliar ...	„ 10 do ...	4	10	10	„ 86 days, *viz.*, from 5th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
31	H. W. Puckridge, Esq. ...	„ 8 Dickenson's Road ...	6	14	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
32	W. Garrett, Esq. ...	„ 1 Primrose Lane ...	6	15	8	„ 73 days, *viz.*, from 18th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
33	Venkatsami Naidu ...	„ 2 Brunton Road ..	6	2	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

No.	Names of Petitioners.	House where situated.	Amount.			Remarks.
34	C. Ramaswamaiengar ...	No. 5 Brunton Road ...	3	14	5	Untenanted for 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
35	Mrs. E. Swarris ...	„ 2 Castle Street ...	3	0	0	do do
36	C. Muttusami Pillo ...	„ 4 do ...	1	12	9	do do
37	Mr. L. Fegradoo ...	„ 6 do ...	1	2	0	„ 136 days, *viz.*, from 16th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
38	Do	„ 7 do ...	2	1	7	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
39	Narayin Chetti ...	„ 16 do ...	0	7	5	„ 80 days, *viz.*, from 11th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
40	E. F. Shaw, Esq. ...	„ 1 Wood Street ..	1	10	1	„ 76 days, *viz.*, from 15th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
41	V. Govindu Chettiyar ...	„ 3 Victoria Road ...	3	15	8	„ 134 days, *viz.*, from 18th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
42	Mrs. C. Dunbill ...	„ 7 do ...	2	0	9	„ 69 days, *viz.*, from 22nd Jan. to 31st March 1875.
43	Do. ...	„ 7 Victoria Road ...	5	6	5	„ 183 days, *viz.*, from 1st April to 30th September 1874.
44	Do. ...	„ do ...	5	6	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st October 1874 to 31st March 1875.
45	Mr. P. Lee	„ 10 do ...	4	8	0	do do
46	Virabhadra Chetti ...	„ 15 do ...	3	12	0	do do
47	Messrs. Abraham and Co. ..	„ 1 Old Race Course Road...	1	3	2	do do
48	B. Munisami Naidu ...	„ 2 Palm Road ...	2	4	4	„ 106 days, *viz.*, from 16th Dec. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
49	E. F. Shaw, Esq. ...	„ 6 Oscoor Road ...	2	14	1	„ 76 days, *viz.*, from 15th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
50	Venkatramana Chetti ...	„ 1 Brigade Road ...	3	6	4	„ 103 days, *viz.*, from 19th Dec. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
51	Mr. Allen	„ 14 do ...	0	8	1	„ 61 days *viz.*, from 12th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
52	Mr. Honeywell ...	„ 2—59 do ...	1	5	0	„ 159 days, *viz.*, from 13th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
53	Do ...	„ 3—59 do ...	0	12	0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
54	Do ...	„ 60 do ...	3	1	1	„ 124 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 1st February 1875.
55	Badé Saib ...	„ 13, I. No. 3 Street ...	0	2	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
56	N. R. Bain, Esq. ...	„ 2—6 South Parade Road.	5	4	0	do do
57	Do ...	„ 8 do ...	4	8	0	do do
58	Mr. Aliasker Saib ...	„ 17 do ...	10	8	4	„ 115 days, *viz.*, from 7th Dec. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
59	J. Porter, Esq. ...	„ 22 do ...	4	13	3	„ 96 days, *viz.*, from 25th Nov. 1874 to 28th February 1875.
60	Mrs. E. Hayes ...	„ 3—11 Residency Road ...	0	9	6	„ 89 days, *viz.*, from 2nd Jan. to 31st March 1875.
61	J. Porter, Esq. ...	„ 18 do ...	3	10	3	„ 96 days, *viz.*, from 25th Nov. 1874 to 28th February 1875.
62	N. R. Bain, Esq. ...	„ 19 do ...	3	1	5	„ 75 days, *viz.*, from 16th Dec. 1874 to 28th Feb. 1875.
63	Muddukristna Naidu ...	„ 2—21 do ...	2	11	2	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
64	Rev. Mr. Franklin ...	„ 2 Rest House lane ...	2	4	0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
65	J. Porter, Esq. ...	„ 4 Richmond Road ...	3	11	1	„ 80 days, *viz.*, from 11th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
66	Mr. J. A. Gow ...	„ 19 do ...	4	4	9	„ 79 days, *viz.*, from 12th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
67	Mr. Fuller ...	„ 1 King Street ...	2	15	6	„ 212 days, *viz.*, from 31st Aug 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

No.	Names of Petitioners.	House where situated.	Amount.			Remarks.
68	Butler Ponnappa ...	No. 1 Arab line A. Street ...	0	12	0	Untenanted for 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
69	Mr. D'Silva ...	„ 2 Wellington Street ...	0	7	3	„ 69 days, *viz.*, from 22nd Jan. to 31st March 1875.
70	Messrs. Narayinsami Modr. &Co	„ 6 do ...	2	8	3	„ 122 days, *viz.*, from 7th Sept. 1874 to 6th January 1875.
71	S. Kristnaiengar ...	„ 11 Alfred Street ...	1	13	10	„ 151 days, *viz.*, from 10th Oct. 1874 to 28th February 1875.
72	Messrs. Narayinsarai Modr. &Co	„ 3 Rose Lane ...	3	0	9	„ 148 days, *viz.*, from 7th Sept. 1874 to 28th February 1875.
73	Butler Ponnappa ...	„ 2—1 Langford Road ...	2	11	2	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
74	J. Porter, Esq. ...	„ 4 Fort A. Street ...	1	4	1	„ 127 days, *viz.*, from 25th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
75	T. Muniyappa ...	„ 2 do E. do ...	0	4	9	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
76	N. R. Bain, Esq. ...	„ 11 do H. do ..	1	4	0	„ 76 days, *viz.*, from 15th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
77	C. Muttusami Naidu ..	„ 12 „ do ...	1	12	3	„ 107 days, *viz.*, from 15th Dec. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
78	Messrs. Narayinsami Modr. &Co	„ B—30 Dispensary Road...	3	12	0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
79	Do. ...	„ C—30 do ...	3	12	0	do do
80	Velayudam ...	„ 47 & 48 do ...	0	7	2	do do
81	Haji Mitta Khasim Saib ...	„ 24 & 25 Commercial Street.	0	10	0	do do
82	Hyder Husen ...	„ 100 do ...	1	8	0	do do
83	Kadewalla Ebram Sait ...	„ 170 & 171 do ...	0	14	5	do do
84	Haji Jaun Mahomed Sait ...	„ 178 do ...	0	12	0	do do
85	Bavadin ...	„ 69 Jewellers' Street ...	0	2	8	„ 82 days, *viz.*, from 9th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
86	Rudra Muniyappa ...	„ 87 Labbe Masjid Street ...	0	12	0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
87	Maniyar Dada Saib ...	„ 208 Narayinpille Street ..	0	6	9	„ 64 days, *viz.*, from 28th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
88	Timari Ramaiya ...	„ 7 K. No. 4 Street ...	0	7	2	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
89	A. Somanada Modaliar ...	„ 9—57 Vira Pille Street...	0	11	7	„ 126 days, *viz.*, from 26th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
90	Jaun Mahomed Sait ..	„ 67 do ...	0	6	0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
91	Do ...	„ 68 do ...	0	6	0	do do
92	Do ...	„ 69 do ...	0	2	5	do do
93	Gangadhara Modaliar ...	„ 28 F. No. 2 Street ...	0	1	9	do do
94	Ungu Venkatachala Pille ...	„ 25 Old Poor House Road.	0	4	1	„ 122 days, *viz.*, from 30th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
95	Muttusami Pille ...	„ 107 do ...	0	9	7	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
96	Kesavalu Modaliar ...	„ 9 Nilam Venkatsami Naidu Street ...	0	4	3	„ 80 days, *viz.*, from 11th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
97	Haji Arun Sait ...	„ 19 Cavalry Road ...	0	4	0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
98	Do ...	„ 20 do ...	0	4	0	do dc
99	V. Singaravelu Modaliar ...	„ 10 St. John's Road ...	6	15	5	„ 206 days, *viz.*, from 7th Sept. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
100	T. G. Nagalinga Chetti ...	„ 11 do ...	5	4	0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
101	V. Seshachala Modaliar ...	„ 12 do ...	14	10	3	„ 185 days, *viz.*, from 28th Aug. 1874 to 28th Feb. 1875.
102	V. Govindu Chettiyar ...	„ 15 do ...	6	14	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

No.	Names of Petitioners.	House where situated.	Amount.	Remarks.
103	B. Lingaiya ...	No. 2 Tank Lane ...	1 7 10	Untenanted for 86 days, *viz.*, from 5th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
104	T. Annasami Chetti ...	„ 52 Fruit Street ...	0 7 8	„ 233 days, *viz.*, from 11th Aug. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
105	V. Seshachala Modaliar ...	„ 4 R. No. 2 Street ...	0 4 4	„ 217 days, *viz.*, from 28th Aug. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
106	C. Arunachala Modaliar ...	„ 2—90 Seppings' Road ...	0 3 7	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
107	Mr. H. Martin ..	„ 2 Pettigrew Street ...	1 1 2	„ 87 days, *viz.*, from 6th Aug. to 31st October 1874.
108	C. Arunachala Modaliar ...	„ 17 Arunachala Modr. Street	0 4 9	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
109	Mr. J. Flemming ...	„ 45 Timmaiya Road ...	1 6 1	„ 67 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 6th Dec. 1874.
110	Mr. Faulkner ...	„ 8 St. John's Hill, Church Road ...	4 10 5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
111	V. Govindu Chettiyar ...	„ 12 do ...	0 14 9	„ 116 days, *viz.*, from 10th Oct. 1874 to 24th January 1875.
112	General J. W. Cleveland ...	„ 2 Wheeler Road ...	10 8 0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
113	Mr. D. Eppinger ...	„ 3 do ...	4 12 2	„ 76 days, *viz.*, from 9th Oct. 1874 to 23rd Dec. 1874.
114	Do ...	„ 9 Spencer Road ...	3 15 4	„ 60 days, *viz.*, from 9th Oct. to 7th December 1874.
115	E. F. Shaw, Esq. ...	„ 2 Saunders Road ...	4 2 2	„ 76 days, *viz.*, from 15th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
116	Mr. J. Royle ...	„ 3 do ...	3 0 11	„ 106 days, *viz.*, from 16th Dec. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
117	Chimaji ...	„ 3 Haines Road ...	2 2 1	„ 123 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
118	Mr. J. A. Gow	„ 8 do ...	3 4 1	„ 79 days, *viz.*, from 12th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
119	V. Govindu Chettiyar ...	„ 2 Tannery Road ...	6 3 0	„ 154 days, *viz.*, from 18th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
120	Do ...	„ 3 do ...	5 15 8	„ 177 days, *viz.*, from 6th Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
121	Mrs. Futman ...	„ 2—1 Cockburn Road ...	0 6 0	„ 113 days, *viz.*, from 9th Dec. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
122	T. Khadar Saib ...	„ 17 Broadway ...	0 3 0	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
123	General J. W. Cleveland ...	„ 2 Túmkúr Road ...	15 0 0	do do
124	Narayinswamaiengar. ...	„ 1 Plain Street ...	4 10 5	do do
125	Mr. John Sullivan ...	„ 3 Benson Road ...	6 14 1	„ 167 days, *viz.*, from 16th Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
126	Mr. P. Staunton ...	„ 1 Benson Cross Road ...	6 2 11	„ 150 days, *viz.*, from 3rd Sept. 1874 to 30th Jan. 1875.
127	Mr. W. C. Rochfort ...	„ 4 do ..	3 12 6	„ 148 days, *viz.*, from 4th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
128	Mr. Aliasker Saib ...	„ 1 Miller's Road ...	14 6 5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
129	Mr. D. Slaney ...	„ 3 do ...	8 12 4	„ 190 days, *viz.*, from 23rd Sept. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
130	Mr. K. Kierulf ...	„ 5 do ...	11 6 5	„ 182 days, *viz*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
131	Mr. Viger ...	„ 6 do ...	4 6 2	„ 133 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
132	Colonel Lewis ...	„ 2 Nundydroog Road ...	11 6 5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
133	Do ...	„ 3 do ...	6 14 5	do do

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

No.	Names of Petitioners.	House where situated.	Amount.			Remarks.
134	Mr. P. Vigor ...	No. 5 Nundydroog Road ...	3	12	0	Untenanted for 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
135	Mr. Aliasker Saib ...	„ 2 Cubbon Road ...	24	14	5	do do
136	Mahomed Kasim Gham ...	„ 16 do ...	7	6	0	do do
137	Narayinswamaiengar ...	„ 4 Infantry Road ...	3	8	2	„ 76 days, *viz.*, from 15th Jan. to 31st March 1875.
138	Ken. Krishnaiya Chetti ...	„ 6 do ...	5	5	0	„ 215 days, *viz.*, from 29th Aug. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
139	Mr. B. Ramalingam ...	„ 21 do ...	4	11	9	„ 140 days, *viz.*, from 12th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
140	V. Govindu Chettiyar ...	„ 26 do ...	6	3	0	„ 134 days, *viz.*, from 18th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
141	V. Muddukrishna Modaliar ...	„ 27 do ...	2	11	8	„ 92 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st Dec. 1874.
142	B. Lingaiya ...	„ 28 do ...	5	7	6	„ 237 days, *viz.*, from 7th Aug. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
143	Jagannatha Naidu ...	„ 2 Union Street ...	2	2	2	„ 72 days, *viz.*, from 2nd Aug. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
144	Mr. Aliasker Saib ...	„ 2—14 Hospital Road ...	15	14	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
145	Mahomed Ebram, Agent ...	„ 15 do ...	8	0	2	„ 81 days, *viz.*, from 1st Sept. 1874 to 19th Nov. 1874.
146	Mr. Aliasker Saib ...	„ 4 High Ground ...	14	6	5	„ 182 days, *viz.*, from 1st Oct. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
147	Do ...	„ 5 do ...	14	6	5	do do
148	Do ...	„ 6 Bellary Road ...	11	6	5	do do
149	Rev. E. Gasnier ...	„ 1 Cathcart Road ...	8	2	10	„ 124 days, *viz.*, from 28th Nov. 1874 to 31st March 1875.
		Total Rs...	525	7	2	

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Exemption of House Tax.

Read deposition and application from the following party claiming exemption from house tax for the year ending 31st March 1875.

No.	Name.	Amount of monthly pension.	Probable rent of the house they live in.	Monthly income from other sources.	Total.	Amount of assessment.	Remarks.
150	Mrs. Holding ...	5 0 0	8 0 0	... ...	13 0 0	4 12 10	Occupied by self.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

List of agreements entered into by the President.

IV. List of agreements entered into by the President during the month of April 1875.

No.	Subject.
1	Agreement executed by Gopalsami Modaliar for the lease of bandy-stand.
2	Do by Gaddi Alagiri Chetti for the lease of shroff-stall at Cantonment New Market.
3	Do by Muganna for do do
4	Do by Subbaraya Pille for the supply of metal.

Resolution.—Approved.

Statements shewing the income and expenditure for 1874—75.

V. Read statements A, B, C, D and E, with their appendices shewing the income and expenditure for 1874—75.

Resolved.—The statements A, B, C, D and E, with their appendices, are approved and it is resolved that copies be now furnished to the Deputy Accountant General.

Correspondence relating to the transfer of certain lands to the Municipality.

VI. Read docket No. 195—5, dated 10th April 1875, from the Secretary, forwarding Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, passing orders on the subject of transferring to the Municipality certain lands within Cantonment Municipal limits.

Resolved.—That the President be empowered to place himself in communication with the Commissioner of the Division with the view of ascertaining all the facts connected with the lands the revenue of which it is now proposed to transfer to the Municipality, as well as to ascertain the mode it is proposed the revenue of these lands should in future be collected; it would seem desirable also that the Government should inform the Board of the exact amount it is expected the Municipality should contribute towards educational and other purposes.

Application from three discharged Conservancy Overseers for gratuity.

VII. Read application from discharged Conservancy Overseers, Devine, Foote and Gasper.

Resolved.—That a gratuity of 50 rupees be given to each of the discharged Conservancy Overseers.

Pleader's opinion on the proposed Bye-Law for the preservation of the "ride" round the General Parade Ground.

VIII. Mr. Smith "Pleader's" opinion on the proposed Bye-Law for the preservation of the "ride" round the General Parade Ground deferred at the Board's meeting on the 17th March 1875.

Resolved.—That a copy of Mr. Smith's letter be furnished to the Assistant Quarter Master General.

Application from the lighting contractors for an increase to the rate at present allowed for lighting Cantonment.

IX. Read letter from lighting contractors regarding the hours of lighting and requesting an increase on account of the wick supplied being broader than that specified in the original tender.

Resolved.—That in consideration of the contractor having supplied wicks broader than those specified in his original tender the monthly allowance per lamp be increased from Rs. 1—12—0 to Rs. 2—0—0.

Proposed imposition of tax on each bandy-load of stone quarried within municipal limits.

X. Proposed imposition of the tax on each bandy-load of stone quarried within municipal limits as laid down in Section No. 23 of the Municipal Bye-laws.

Resolved.—That it would appear at present undesirable to levy on stones either quarried or brought within municipal limits, the tax laid down in Section No. 23, Municipal Bye-laws.

Proposed assessment of the Museum, Race-stand and Stables and the New Police Lines.

XI. Read letter from Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes, regarding the proposed assessment of the Museum, Race-stand and Stables and the New Police lines.

Resolution.—As the buildings enumerated in letter from the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes, are clearly not exempted from taxation under the provisions of Rule 65, it is resolved that the Assessor be now authorized to bring those buildings within the provisions of Section 64 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

Money.

XII. The estimate for the ensuing month's expenditure is Rs. 10,000.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

No. 2088—GENL. 481, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JUNE 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—*Resolution* 6.—In this Resolution, the Board propose to take steps to ascertain the mode to be adopted in collecting the assessment of certain lands within the limits of the Cantonment Municipality, which it is in contemplation to transfer to the Board. The report called for in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 195—Rev. 5, dated 10th April 1875, will be awaited.

The Offg. Chief Commissioner understands that, not the lands, but the revenue derived therefrom, will be assigned to the Municipality, which should have no concern with its collection. The Commissioner is requested to submit his views on this point, and after conferring with the Board, to state his opinion as to the extent to which the Municipality, which now bears only one-third of the cost of the Police, should contribute towards Educational, Police and Medical charges.

Resolution 7.—A gratuity of Rs. 50 each has been passed by the Board in favor of three discharged Conservancy Overseers, but the reason for this indulgence is not stated. This information should be supplied.

Resolution 9.—The Board resolve to increase the charge for lighting from Rupees 1—12—0 to Rs. 2 per lamp per mensem, on the ground that the wicks supplied by the contractor are of a larger size than that specified in the original tender. Before approving of this Resolution the Offg. Chief Commissioner desires to be informed if the previous sanction of the Board was obtained by the contractor to the use of the larger wick, and if any improvement in the lighting has resulted from the change. The principle of increasing a contract rate subsequently to the offer and acceptance of the tender is objectionable.

The other Resolutions are approved.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,
To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, No. 2—48, [Fibres and Silk],
dated Simla, the 25th May 1875.

In continuation of Circular No. 1—2324, dated the 3rd instant, asking that steps may be taken for the collection of information concerning dye-stuffs of Indian production, I am desired to request that particular attention may be paid to the collection, so far as may be practicable, of facts under the following heads:—

(1.) Scientific and local vernacular names of the dye-stuffs produced in the province.

(2.) Average approximate extent of cultivation annually in each district for the last five years.

(3.) Cost and profits of cultivation.

(4.) Season and methods of cultivation.

(5.) Average estimated quantity of the dyes produced during the last five years.

(6.) Proportion of the quantity produced, which is absorbed locally and which is placed on the market. What are the principal markets to which the dyes are forwarded?

(7.) Methods locally employed for extraction of the dye.

(8.) Uses for which each dye is commonly locally employed (*viz*, nature of fabric) and processes of application generally practised. Under this head should be given a full account of the mordants locally employed, and it should be stated what shades of colors are produced, by what combinations, and whether the colors are permanent or fleeting.

(9.) Average price of each merchantable dye-stuff, according to quality, in the market.

(10.) Total annual trade in each kind, stating the countries of import and export.

(11.) To what extent is European capital employed in the production and manufacture of dyes, indigo, and other.

2. In regard to dye-stuffs collected from forest trees, it is desirable that the Forest Department should supply the fullest particulars available.

3. His Excellency in Council also requests that attention may be directed to the subject of the competition of aniline dyes with dyes of local production. It should be stated how far this competition has been successful, what are the prospects of Indian dyes in Mysore and Coorg, and whether any measures s eem to be required for the encouragement of this branch of industry.

4. I am further to request that the fullest information available on the subject of tans of Indian production may also be furnished.

No. 2077—Genl. 52, dated Bangalore, 9th June 1875.

Order.—Copies of the foregoing are forwarded to the Officers named below for attention, in continuation of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1671—46, dated 27th May 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

Public (Emigration.)
No. 38.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, the 24th March 1875.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—The emigration of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to the Colonies has of late years engaged general attention, and has been the occasion of much correspondence with the Governments in India and with the Colonial authorities. It has been found that the Indian Government was till recently very imperfectly informed regarding the position and condition of the emigrants after their arrival in the various Colonies, and inquiries have brought to light some evils and shortcomings, for the removal of which Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has taken action.

2. On the other hand, gentlemen representing the interests of those West India Colonies in which it is believed that the emigrants are now, on the whole, fairly and liberally treated, and that their condition is certainly much superior to that of ordinary laborers in their own country, have submitted to me complaints that emigration to those Colonies is not encouraged and facilitated by the Indian authorities as it fairly might be. They complain that the regulations are such as unnecessarily to increase the expense of recruiting and transporting emigrants, that the emigrants are frequently of a class not at all adapted to the work for which they are required, and that the stipulation for a back passage keeps before the laborers a temptation and incitement to leave the Colony just when they have become most useful.

3. The Indian Government has not hitherto in any degree assumed the function of promoting emigration to places beyond its own limits, and is in no way responsible for the class of laborers, fit or unfit, recruited for service in the Colonies, the laborers being engaged by the Agents of the Colonies, and not by the Indian authorities. The Indian Government has done no more than permit the Colonial Agents to engage emigrants for service in the Colonies, under such regulations and restrictions as are calculated to protect ignorant people of a humble and uneducated class against deception and other abuses, to see that they thoroughly understand the engagements which they are making, and to secure proper sanitary and other arrangements previous to embarkation and during the voyage to the Colonies.

4. Looking to both sides of the question, the present seems a fitting time to explain to you the views which I am inclined to entertain on the whole subject of emigration from India to the Colonies, and to invite your attention to the question whether, by some change of system, it might not be possible and advisable to afford greater encouragement to emigration on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to obtain fuller information regarding the treatment of the emigrants in the Colonies, and greater security against any unfairness towards them, either in the Colonial laws and regulations, or in the terms and conditions of their employment and treatment.

5. Having regard to the greatness of our Indian population, and to the probability that, under the protection which the British Government affords from depopulation by war, and as far as possible, from famine and other evils, that population must continue very greatly to increase, especially in the healthier and more densely peopled parts of the country where the numbers already press on the means of subsistence, and the lowest classes are at all times little removed from want, it appears to me that, from an Indian point of view, it is desirable to afford an outlet from these redundant regions into the tropical and sub-tropical dominions of Her Majesty, where people, who hardly earn a decent subsistence in their own country, may obtain more lucrative employment and better homes.

6. While then, from an Indian point of view, emigration, properly regulated, and accompanied by sufficient assurance of profitable employment and fair treatment, seems a thing to be encouraged on grounds of humanity, with a view to promote the well-being of the poorer classes, we may also consider, from an Imperial point of view, the great advantage which must result from peopling the warmer British possessions, which are rich in natural resources and only want population, by an intelligent and industrious race to whom the climate of these countries is well suited, and to whom the culture of the staples suited to the soil, and the modes of labor and settlement, are adapted. In this view also it seems proper to encourage emigration from India to Colonies well fitted for an Indian population.

7. Influenced by the above considerations, I would ask your Lordship in Council to consider whether there might not properly be a considerable change in the attitude of the Indian Government towards emigration,—whether the Government and its officers might not more directly encourage emigration and superintend the system under which it is conducted—provided it is fully satisfied on all points with regard to each Colony which avails itself of such a system. In this case it would seem desirable that the Indian Government should make itself directly responsible to the emigrants for the correctness of the information afforded to them, and for the due performance of the terms on which they are induced

to leave their own country; and to enable us to do this we should require some security from the Colonial Administrations that these representations and guarantees should not be dishonored. This object might be effected if the Colonies would agree to receive and pay for a sufficient number of qualified agents familiar with the people from among whom the emigrants come, to be appointed by the Indian Government from its own servants, actual or retired. Such agents should be stationed at suitable places in the Colonies, and should have the fullest opportunities of ascertaining the condition of the Indian laborers and settlers, and of making themselves acquainted with everything that concerns their interests and welfare. They should be empowered to bring to the immediate notice of the Colonial authorities everything which may, in their judgment, afford reasonable ground of complaint, either as regards the general laws and regulations affecting the Indian population or their treatment on any particular estate. They would furnish to the Indian Government the fullest reports, making clear the exact condition of the Indians resident in the Colony, whether under indenture or as free settlers, and would thus enable that Government to proceed with confidence in its dealings with people wishing to emigrate.

8. Under such a system the authorities of the Colonies would necessarily pledge themselves to redress all reasonable complaints, and to secure the fulfilment of all the promises for which the Indian Government had become responsible. It might be provided that, in the event of any difference of opinion on these subjects, reference should be made to Her Majesty's Government in this country, whose decision should be final. The machinery for giving effect to such decision in the Colonies must be secured. It might possibly be arranged that the Government in this country, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies acting in communication with this Office, should lay down certain main rules for the treatment of Indian immigrants and settlers to be observed in all Crown Colonies.

9. Under such a system as that here sketched out, while it may be doubtful if it would be prudent for the Indian authorities directly to undertake the task of recruiting emigrants under ordinary circumstances, they might well afford help and countenance to Colonial Agents engaged in the work, whose character they have approved, and who work under a system which meets their approbation. The local magistrates of districts containing a large population well fitted for emigration would be directed and required to do their utmost to make known the terms offered, and to encourage suitable persons to take advantage of them, and everything would be done, consistent with the fair protection of the emigrant, to render the arrangements as easy and inexpensive as possible.

10. Under extraordinary circumstances, such as famine, flood, or other great calamities, when large numbers of the poorer classes are deprived of the means of subsistence, or are left without house and home, the Government Officers might themselves engage emigrants for those Colonies which have agreed to receive people recruited under such circumstances.

11. Reverting to emigration under ordinary circumstances, while the Indian Government could hardly, as a rule, make itself directly responsible for the suitableness of the persons engaged for the kind of labor for which the colonists require them, and the acceptance of the individuals engaged must rest with the Colonial Agents, it may nevertheless be proper that the Indian authorities should exercise a certain general superintendence over the class of people recruited, and that, both in the interests of the emigrants and that of their employers in the Colonies, care should be taken that laborers are not recruited from classes ill-adapted for the life they are to lead and the labor they are to perform. A discretion should be vested in the local officers who attest the engagements of the emigrants to reject those who are clearly unfit, and who should not be permitted to emigrate unless they are for special reasons accepted, as, for instance, when an aged dependant is permitted to accompany the family to which he belongs.

12. In order to enable the Government to guarantee to the emigrants the terms on which they are engaged, it would seem to be necessary that those terms should be clearly defined before embarkation and should not be left vague and uncertain till after their arrival in the Colony. The principal difficulty appears to arise on the question of wages, as affected by the point whether the emigrant is classed as able-bodied or otherwise. Hitherto a minimum wage has been guaranteed, but the reports shew that, in very many cases, this wage was not in fact earned by the emigrants on their arrival in the Colony, the reason, from the employer's point of view, being that the laborers are either physically unfit to do a good day's work, or are so inapt and unskilful as to be unable to do so till after a considerable experience. The last arrangement proposed to get over the difficulty arising from this nonfulfilment of contracts made in India appears to be, that no specific wage should be promised to the individual emigrant, but that an entry should be made in his papers that the wages of an ablebodied man will be so and so. Under this system, it is only after arrival in the Colony, and when it is too late to retreat, that the laborer is classed as ablebodied or otherwise. I consider that it would be better to class the immigrants in India, such classification to be accepted by the Colonial Agent there before embarkation. In this case a man

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 9th June 1875.

Public (Emigration)
No. 39.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, the 24th March 1875.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—The emigration of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to the Colonies has of late years engaged general attention, and has been the occasion of much correspondence with the Governments in India and with the Colonial authorities. It has been found that the Indian Government was till recently very imperfectly informed regarding the position and condition of the emigrants after their arrival in the various Colonies, and inquiries have brought to light some evils and shortcomings, for the removal of which Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has taken action.

2. On the other hand, gentlemen representing the interests of those West India Colonies in which it is believed that the emigrants are now, on the whole, fairly and liberally treated, and that their condition is certainly much superior to that of ordinary laborers in their own country, have submitted to me complaints that emigration to those Colonies is not encouraged and facilitated by the Indian authorities as it fairly might be. They complain that the regulations are such as unnecessarily to increase the expense of recruiting and transporting emigrants, that the emigrants are frequently of a class not at all adapted to the work for which they are required, and that the stipulation for a back passage keeps before the laborers a temptation and incitement to leave the Colony just when they have become most useful.

3. The Indian Government has not hitherto in any degree assumed the function of promoting emigration to places beyond its own limits, and is in no way responsible for the class of laborers, fit or unfit, recruited for service in the Colonies, the laborers being engaged by the Agents of the Colonies, and not by the Indian authorities. The Indian Government has done no more than permit the Colonial Agents to engage emigrants for service in the Colonies, under such regulations and restrictions as are calculated to protect ignorant people of a humble and uneducated class against deception and other abuses, to see that they thoroughly understand the engagements which they are making, and to secure proper sanitary and other arrangements previous to embarkation and during the voyage to the Colonies.

4. Looking to both sides of the question, the present seems a fitting time to explain to you the views which I am inclined to entertain on the whole subject of emigration from India to the Colonies, and to invite your attention to the question whether, by some change of system, it might not be possible and advisable to afford greater encouragement to emigration on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to obtain fuller information regarding the treatment of the emigrants in the Colonies, and greater security against any unfairness towards them, either in the Colonial laws and regulations, or in the terms and conditions of their employment and treatment.

5. Having regard to the greatness of our Indian population, and to the probability that, under the protection which the British Government affords from depopulation by war, and as far as possible, from famine and other evils, that population must continue very greatly to increase, especially in the healthier and more densely peopled parts of the country where the numbers already press on the means of subsistence, and the lowest classes are at all times little removed from want, it appears to me that, from an Indian point of view, it is desirable to afford an outlet from these redundant regions into the tropical and sub-tropical dominions of Her Majesty, where people, who hardly earn a decent subsistence in their own country, may obtain more lucrative employment and better homes.

6. While then, from an Indian point of view, emigration, properly regulated, and accompanied by sufficient assurance of profitable employment and fair treatment, seems a thing to be encouraged on grounds of humanity, with a view to promote the well-being of the poorer classes, we may also consider, from an Imperial point of view, the great advantage which must result from peopling the warmer British possessions, which are rich in natural resources and only want population, by an intelligent and industrious race to whom the climate of these countries is well suited, and to whom the culture of the staples suited to the soil, and the modes of labor and settlement, are adapted. In this view also it seems proper to encourage emigration from India to Colonies well fitted for an Indian population.

7. Influenced by the above considerations, I would ask your Lordship in Council to consider whether there might not properly be a considerable change in the attitude of the Indian Government towards emigration,—whether the Government and its officers might not more directly encourage emigration and superintend the system under which it is conducted—provided it is fully satisfied on all points with regard to each Colony which avails itself of such a system. In this case it would seem desirable that the Indian Government should make itself directly responsible to the emigrants for the correctness of the information afforded to them, and for the due performance of the terms on which they are induced

to leave their own country ; and to enable us to do this we should require some security from the Colonial Administrations that these representations and guarantees should not be dishonored. This object might be effected if the Colonies would agree to receive and pay for a sufficient number of qualified agents familiar with the people from among whom the emigrants come, to be appointed by the Indian Government from its own servants, actual or retired. Such agents should be stationed at suitable places in the Colonies, and should have the fullest opportunities of ascertaining the condition of the Indian laborers and settlers, and of making themselves acquainted with everything that concerns their interests and welfare. They should be empowered to bring to the immediate notice of the Colonial authorities everything which may, in their judgment, afford reasonable ground of complaint, either as regards the general laws and regulations affecting the Indian population or their treatment on any particular estate. They would furnish to the Indian Government the fullest reports, making clear the exact condition of the Indians resident in the Colony, whether under indenture or as free settlers, and would thus enable that Government to proceed with confidence in its dealings with people wishing to emigrate.

8. Under such a system the authorities of the Colonies would necessarily pledge themselves to redress all reasonable complaints, and to secure the fulfilment of all the promises for which the Indian Government had become responsible. It might be provided that, in the event of any difference of opinion on these subjects, reference should be made to Her Majesty's Government in this country, whose decision should be final. The machinery for giving effect to such decision in the Colonies must be secured. It might possibly be arranged that the Government in this country, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies acting in communication with this Office, should lay down certain main rules for the treatment of Indian immigrants and settlers to be observed in all Crown Colonies.

9. Under such a system as that here sketched out, while it may be doubtful if it would be prudent for the Indian authorities directly to undertake the task of recruiting emigrants under ordinary circumstances, they might well afford help and countenance to Colonial Agents engaged in the work, whose character they have approved, and who work under a system which meets their approbation. The local magistrates of districts containing a large population well fitted for emigration would be directed and required to do their utmost to make known the terms offered, and to encourage suitable persons to take advantage of them, and everything would be done, consistent with the fair protection of the emigrant, to render the arrangements as easy and inexpensive as possible.

10. Under extraordinary circumstances, such as famine, flood, or other great calamities, when large numbers of the poorer classes are deprived of the means of subsistence, or are left without house and home, the Government Officers might themselves engage emigrants for those Colonies which have agreed to receive people recruited under such circumstances.

11. Reverting to emigration under ordinary circumstances, while the Indian Government could hardly, as a rule, make itself directly responsible for the suitableness of the persons engaged for the kind of labor for which the colonists require them, and the acceptance of the individuals engaged must rest with the Colonial Agents, it may nevertheless be proper that the Indian authorities should exercise a certain general superintendence over the class of people recruited, and that, both in the interests of the emigrants and that of their employers in the Colonies, care should be taken that laborers are not recruited from classes ill-adapted for the life they are to lead and the labor they are to perform. A discretion should be vested in the local officers who attest the engagements of the emigrants to reject those who are clearly unfit, and who should not be permitted to emigrate unless they are for special reasons accepted, as, for instance, when an aged dependant is permitted to accompany the family to which he belongs.

12. In order to enable the Government to guarantee to the emigrants the terms on which they are engaged, it would seem to be necessary that those terms should be clearly defined before embarkation and should not be left vague and uncertain till after their arrival in the Colony. The principal difficulty appears to arise on the question of wages, as affected by the point whether the emigrant is classed as able-bodied or otherwise. Hitherto a minimum wage has been guaranteed, but the reports shew that, in very many cases, this wage was not in fact earned by the emigrants on their arrival in the Colony, the reason, from the employer's point of view, being that the laborers are either physically unfit to do a good day's work, or are so inapt and unskilful as to be unable to do so till after a considerable experience. The last arrangement proposed to get over the difficulty arising from this nonfulfilment of contracts made in India appears to be, that no specific wage should be promised to the individual emigrant, but that an entry should be made in his papers that the wages of an ablebodied man will be so and so. Under this system, it is only after arrival in the Colony, and when it is too late to retreat, that the laborer is classed as ablebodied or otherwise. I consider that it would be better to class the immigrants in India, such classification to be accepted by the Colonial Agent there before embarkation. In this case a man

before he leaves his country, would either be engaged as an able-bodied laborer and secured the wages of a laborer of that class, or put into an inferior class on terms suitable to that class, as offered by the Colonial Agent and accepted by the emigrant.

13. Under such a system each man or woman would know exactly the terms on which he or she is engaged. These terms would be guaranteed by the Indian Government to the emigrant and by the Colonial authorities to the Indian Government.

14. It would still be at the option of the parties voluntarily to arrange for payment by way of task-work, under the system common in the Colonies, after their arrival there. In the case of material change in the physical condition and powers of a laborer after his expatriation, it might be provided that he should not be degraded to a lower class without the concurrence of the resident Indian Agent, and in this case the means of healthy subsistence should be provided, and, if indispensably necessary, a return passage.

15. On the general question of back passages, while the whole tenor of this Despatch will have made it evident that it is rather settlement and colonization than mere temporary labor engagements that I desire to encourage, I see reason to fear that the stipulation for the right to a back passage from the more distant Colonies could not be abandoned without much diminishing the attraction of the system of emigration to the timid and ignorant classes from which Indian emigrants are chiefly supplied, and also without withdrawing what is perhaps the best safeguard for the kind and considerate treatment of the Indian laborer, *viz.*, the desire to keep him by voluntary arrangement after the term of his compulsory service has expired. I shall be glad to know whether you consider that it could with safety be left open to the emigrant in each case either to stipulate for a back passage or to accept other terms.

16. If it be accepted that the object of the system is to encourage permanent colonization, I need hardly say it becomes more than ever desirable to promote to the utmost the emigration of a sufficient proportion of women of an honest and decent class. The reports shew that the habits of morality and decency of the Indian population of some of the Colonies are much affected by the scarcity of honest women and want of family life. It will, therefore, be every way desirable that, in all that Your Excellency's Government does to promote emigration, special effort should be directed to those classes whose women are most free from the social prejudices which prevent their emigrating, and that, as far as possible, women of the agricultural and laboring classes should be induced to emigrate as well as men.

17. If we should succeed in promoting colonization on an increased scale we may well insist that the Colonial authorities should make such provision for the education of the children, and for otherwise ensuring the improvement and well-being of the emigrant population as shall conduce to their ultimate elevation to a position far superior to that from which they have emerged ; and if Your Lordship in Council should concur generally in the views which I have expressed, and should be prepared to give effect to them, this view of the matter will be specially brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Above all things, we must confidently expect, as an indispensable condition of the proposed arrangements, that the Colonial laws and their administration will be such that Indian settlers who have completed the terms of service to which they agreed as the return for the expense of bringing them to the Colonies will be in all respects free men, with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colonies.

18. In the foregoing observations I have not kept out of view that there are portions of Her Majesty's dominions in India which are greatly in want of labor, and migration to such parts would of course be an object that you would specially promote whenever you are satisfied that the climate and the wages, or other advantages offered, are such as greatly to improve the condition of emigrant laborers.

19. With these remarks I commend the whole subject to the very special attention of Your Lordship in Council, and shall be glad to receive an expression of your views on the points which I have raised at as early a date as is consistent with their full discussion and consideration after you have obtained the opinions of the most competent authorities whom you may deem it proper to consult.

I have the honor to be

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

SALISBURY.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 11th June 1875.

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Emigration, No. 119, dated Simla, 27th April 1875.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, with the request that such competent authorities as may seem proper may be consulted, and the Government of India favored with an early expression of opinion on the proposals made in the Despatch.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

CHAS. M. LYALL.
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2084—GENL. 53, DATED BANGALORE, 9th JUNE 1875.

ORDERED that copies of the foregoing be communicated to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, with a request that they will favor the Chief Commissioner with an expression of their views on the points raised in the Secretary of State's Despatch, so far as they affect their respective charges. The population, food supply, waste land available for cultivation, demand and remuneration for labor, &c. in each Division, should be carefully considered.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 376, dated Camp Benkipur, 25th May 1875.

With reference to your docket No. 9555—2085, dated 31st March 1875, I have the honor to inform you that the Jodidar Patraks of the Honnali Taluk, prepared by this Department at the time of the survey settlement, have been altered so as to tally with the register of the Inam Settlements.

No. 2176—GENL. 60, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH JUNE 1875.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, with reference to his docket No. 673—238 of the 16th March 1875, and also to the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, for information.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 14th June 1875.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary, to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 473, dated Bangalore, 1st May 1875.

In continuation of this office letter No. 5175, dated 15th February 1875, I have the honor to forward the Municipal Budgets of the town and taluks of the Túmkúr District for 1875—76, as per margin, and to report that the actual receipts and expenditure have been correctly stated.

1 Budget Statement No. I.
2 do do II.
1 Original docket No. 164, dated 6th January 1875, from the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, with the Deputy Commissioner's report.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 712, dated Túmkúr, 14th December 1874.

I have the honor to forward the budgets for the different municipalities in the District for the year 1875—76, duly prepared in the form prescribed.

The following is an account of the anticipated receipts and expenditure of the municipal revenue.

Receipts.—The items of revenue in all the municipalities are the same.

Under the heads "fines for cattle trespass" and "sale proceeds of stray cattle," the actuals of previous year differ from the estimate of 1875—76, as formerly realizations in the taluks were credited to kasba municipality but now to District Funds.

As the sale proceeds of building sites has been ordered by the Chief Commissioner to be kept as a revenue deposit, the amount is excluded from the Municipal Budget.

The total municipal revenue for the District will probably be Rs. 4,797 for the year 1875—76, and the total population of all the Municipalities is computed at 33,101, giving an average tax of 2 as, 3$\frac{3}{4}$ p per head.

Expenditure.—The following are the particulars of allotments made under each head of the proposed expenditure.

Collection—Comprises the percentage allowance given to the collectors of octroi and municipal house-tax.

Head Office Charges.—These are intended to meet the cost of the establishment employed at the Deputy Accountant General's Office.

Public Works.—Original.—Construction of a chattram and a cart-stand at Tiptur is proposed, and a complete project will be submitted after the Deputy Commissioner personally inspects the site, &c.

Repairs.—Repairs and improvements to the drainage and roadways in several towns have been provided for as far as funds permit.

Conservancy.—Under this head, the charges for scavengers' carts, buffaloes and drivers employed for the removal of filth, as also the pay of the sweepers, have been included.

Cattle Pound Charges.—The charges under this item are excluded, as all the pounds are entrusted to Patels, whose remuneration at 20 per cent on collection is paid to them before the realization is credited to Government.

Lighting.—The Police Tannahs at Túmkúr are supplied with oil for lighting.

Supervision.—A peon to be added to the Túmkúr establishment to watch the scavengers, as now no police assistance is available.

Refunds.—This item consists of the probable refunds of fines or sale proceeds of stray cattle.

Reserve.—Proportionate sums are allotted to meet unforeseen requirements.

Conclusion.—The total of the anticipated expenditure for 1875—76 amounts to Rs. 17,225, and the balance at the close of this year will be Rs. 18,061, including Rs. 8,465 which belongs to Tiptur alone.

No. 2216—GENL. 93, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH JUNE 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—Excepting for the towns marginally noted, where the budget does not admit of it, the increased sums which have been entered for conservancy establishments are passed; but an explanation should have been submitted as to the necessity for the increase; this should now be supplied.

Maddagiri.
Koratagere.
Huliyurdurga.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
18th June 1875.

2. The budget provisions for conservancy in Maddagiri, Koratagere and Huliyurdurga appear to be excessive, and it is suggested that the amounts may be reduced to Rs. 240, 300 and 175 respectively.

3. Unless there are special reasons to the contrary, no time should be lost in introducing the municipal house-tax in the towns marginally noted, in lieu of the octroi which, besides being an uncertain and fluctuating source of revenue, is open to serious objection from the facilities it affords to fraud as well as petty annoyances and oppression. The municipal house-tax on the other hand, being, unlike the mohatarfa, levied from all classes, without any exception, is, if carefully assessed in the first instance, more just and equitable in its incidence, and moreover brings under taxation a large number of persons who, under the special privileges allowed under the mohatarfa rules, escape it wholly though participating in the benefit of municipal improvements and conservancy.

1. Maddagiri.
2. Kunigal.
3. Sira.
4. Chiknayakanhalli.

4. The Chief Commissioner wishes to impress upon the Deputy Commissioner the urgent necessity that exists for early measures for improving the water-supply of the town of Tiptur, and he requests that the budget estimate under original works may be revised, if necessary, to meet the cost of any scheme that the municipality may recommend with this object.

5. The Turuvekere budget is very unsatisfactory, the proposed expenditure being Rs. 1,177—8—0 in excess of the anticipated income. It should be revised at once so as to bring the expenditure within the assets and means available.

6. The expected receipts from cattle pounds appear to be very considerably understated in the Maddagiri, Gubbi, Kunigal and Koratagere budgets, as compared with the previous year's collections. An explanation should be submitted regarding these estimates.

7. The estimated receipts and collections under other heads call for no special remark and are passed.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, To the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Madras, 11th June 1875.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request you to favor them with information, if available, as to the quantity of country beer brewed in Bangalore, the quantity locally consumed and the quantity which finds its way into the Madras Presidency. The Board have some reason to believe that the last mentioned quantity is by no means small, and they would be glad to know whether any restrictive measures, or control of any kind, are enforced as regards its export from Bangalore by rail or road.

No. 2363—Genl. 98, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, is requested to furnish the statistics required for the year 1874—75, and ascertain, if possible, whether the country beer brewed in Bangalore is exported by rail. A letter on this subject will also be addressed from this Office to the Agent, Madras Railway.

The President of the Bench of Justices at Bangalore will report whether any restrictions are placed on the exportation of the beer.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Annual Report on the Mysore Government Museum for the year 1874—75.

The total number of visitors during the year was 106,773, being a decrease of 17,101 on the previous year.

The average daily number of visitors was 380, against 439 in 1873—74.
The largest number in one day (the Dasara festival) was 4,951.
The smallest number in one day (a very wet day) was 91.

Out of 106,773 visitors—			
77,186 were males.			
29,587 were females.			
Signed in the book.			
Males			24,957
Females			933
Tally kept.			
Men and boys			52,229
Women and girls			28,654
Visitors signed the book.			
In English	Europeans	3,947	6,762
	Natives	2,815	
„ Kanarese			9,149

In Tamil			5,633
„ Hindustani			2,582
„ Mahratta			972
„ Telugu			622
„ Guzarati			56
„ Marwadi			38
„ Nagari			31
„ Aré			18
„ Malayalam			12
„ Sindhi			6
„ Arabic			3
„ Sanskrit			2
„ Tuluvu			2
„ Chinese			1
„ Multani			1

The total number of visitors, who have now entered the Museum since it was first opened, amounts to 1,490,697.

The visitors have been remarkably well behaved and orderly, not a single instance of misconduct having occurred.

Neither have any of the specimens been injured.

Occasionally a pane of glass has been accidentally broken, but it has been willingly paid for by the person who broke it if he was able to afford it.

Nine hundred and eighty seven new specimens have been added to the collection, or 525 more than last year; of these, 549 were contributed by 56 donors, 364 purchased, 67 collected by the Establishment and 7 received from the Chief Commissioner's Office.

The increase in the number of specimens added is partly owing to the Taxidermist having been sent down to Madras to make a collection of sea-fish; he was absent 10 weeks and brought back 103 specimens of sea-fish with him; they have all been named, and will be properly classified when a sufficient number of cases are ready. A fine collection of jute and the cloth manufactured from it was likewise presented by Colonel Puckle; he got them from Calcutta purposely for the Museum. Mr. Browne, Pleader of Madras, has again been a liberal contributor this year, and Captain Coussmaker of the Mysore Revenue Survey gave a valuable contribution of birds' eggs, all collected by himself and correctly named. The thanks of Government are due to these gentlemen for their liberality.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 21st June 1875.

The following memorandum specifies the contributions, &c., received under each head:—

Mammalia	- -	18	Shells	- - -	30
Birds	- -	81	Corals	- - -	8
Birds' Eggs	- -	31	Raw products	- -	112
" Nests	- -	3	Manufactures	- -	219
Reptiles	- -	18	Animal kingdom	- -	9
Fish	- -	191	Rocks and minerals	- -	77
Crustacea	- -	59	Models	- - -	32
Arachnida	- -	1	Sculptures	- - -	5
Insects	- -	18	Miscellaneous articles	- -	17
Insects' eggs	- -	47	Coins	- - -	11

They were presented or purchased as shewn in the following list:—

General list of contributions, &c., received for the Mysore Government Museum from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.

Donors.		No. of donations or specimens.	
Armstrong, Major, Dy. Commissioner, Chitaldroog.			
Mammal	- - -	1	1
Abdul Rahimán Sahib, Esq., Sidlagatta.			
Mammal	- - -	1	1
Abraham, Mr., Bangalore.			
Bird	- - -	1	1
Brougham, J. H. B., Esq., Dy. Conservator of Forests, Madras.			
Mammal	- - -	1	1
Browne, H. Esq., Pleader, Madras.			
Mammals	- -	2	197
Reptiles	- -	4	
Fish	- -	30	
Crustacea	- -	15	
A quantity of shells	-	1	
Corals	- -	8	
Manufactures	- -	52	
Minerals and rocks	-	49	
Models	- -	28	
Books	- -	8	
Brown, Mr., Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore.			
Mammal	- - -	1	1
Blair, Major, Dy. Commissioner, Kadur District.			
Reptiles	- - -	2	2
Boyne, Mr., Bangalore.			
Insects	- -	7	55
Insects' eggs	- -	47	
Cocoon	- -	1	
Binnett, E. G. Esq., 48th Regiment.			
Rock	- - -	1	1
Boyton, Miss B., Bangalore.			
Minerals	- - -	4	4
Coussmaker, Captain, Asstt. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Bangalore.			
Mammal	- -	1	30
Birds' eggs	- -	24	
Birds	- -	2	
Insect	- -	1	
Manufactures	-	2	
Collected by Museum Shikari.			
Mammal	- -	1	67
Birds	- -	62	
Reptiles	- -	3	
Crustacea	- -	1	
Cameron, J., Esq., Superintendent, Lal Bagh, Bangalore.			
Mammals	- -	2	17
Birds	- -	9	
Raw products	- -	6	
Clarke, Major, Dy. Commissioner, Bangalore District.			
Sculptured stone	- -	1	1
Kupsami Modaliar, A, Bangalore.			
Copper coin	- - -	1	1
Danakoti, Bangalore.			
Insect	- - -	1	1
Don Juan, Bangalore.			
Moth	- - -	1	1

Donors.	No. of donations or specimens.	
Engledow, E., Esq., Bangalore.		
Birds' eggs. - -	3	3
Fegradoe, Mr. F., Bangalore.		
Arachnida - - -	1	1
Gasnier, Rev., Senior Chaplain, St. Patrick's Church, Bangalore.		
Saw of a saw fish - -	1	1
Harris, Mr., Bangalore.		
Bird - - -	1	1
Hodgson, Mr., Cuddapah District.		
Insect - - -	1	1
Hill, Major W., Mysore Commission.		
Raw product - -	1	6
Rocks - -	5	
Henderson, Dr. J., Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore.		
Raw products - -	2	24
Manufactures - -	19	
Silk - -	1	
Models - -	2	
Howell, Mr. E., Bangalore.		
Palm leaf with Malayalam characters written on - -	1	1
Hume, Lieut. 45th Regiment, Bangalore.		
Marble wood - - -	1	1
Honeywell, Mr. J., Bangalore.		
Enigmatical letter. - -	1	1
Idan Agar Chand, Sahukar, Bangalore.		
Ornamental stone - -	1	1
Jokins, Bangalore.		
Reptile - - -	1	1
Kensington, Lieut. C. H. M., Bangalore.		
Bird - - -	1	1
Lindsay, Major, Mysore Commission.		
Insect - - -	1	1
Mackenzie, Captain J. S. F., Mysore Commission.		
Insect - -	1	5
Manufacture - -	1	
Sculptures - -	3	
Mahomed Khan, Peon, Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore.		
Rock crystal - -	1	1
Munisami, Bangalore.		
Insect - - -	1	1
Munisami, Bangalore.		
Birds' nest with egg - -	1	1
Norris, Mr., Inspector of Police, Bangalore.		
Bird - - -	1	1
Nicholson, Dr., Bangalore.		
Reptile - -	1	16
Limestones - -	15	
Osborn, Colonel, Barrack Master, Bangalore.		
Birds - -	2	3
Shell - -	1	
Oswald, Surgeon-Major, H. R., Mysore Commission.		
Fish - -	1	2
Gum - -	1	
Purchased.		
Mammals - -	7	364
Reptiles - -	3	
Sea fish - -	159	
Crustacea - -	43	
Shells - -	4	
Manufactures - -	141	
Models - -	2	
Gold coins - -	5	
Puckle, Colonel, Mysore Commission.		
Fowls' eggs - -	3	107
Bird - -	1	
Jute - -	99	
Cubit measure - -	1	
Books - -	3	
Pereira, F. B., Esq., Honorary Surgeon, Bangalore.		
Gum - - -	1	1
Plowden, Major, Bangalore.		
Papers of Seals of celebrated persons containing 70 different Seals -	3	3
Pollett, Mr. S. J., Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.		
Silver coins - -	4	5
Copper „ - -	1	
Received from the Chief Commissioner's Office.		
Specimens of wool -	7	7

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
21st June 1875.

Donors.	No. of donations or specimens.
Ricketts, L., Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.	
Monstrous buffalo calf - -	1
Rodgers, Mr., Bugler, 36th Regiment, Bangalore.	
Fowl's egg - - -	1
Sankey, Mrs., Bangalore.	
Parrot - - -	1
Sausman, Mr. J., Apothecary, Chief Commissioner's Establishment.	
Double headed snakes - -	2
Shek Jamal Sahib, Bangalore.	
Double tailed lizard - -	1
Steele, Mr. J. J., Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, Bangalore.	
Insect - - -	1
Smith, J., Esq., Alsur Water Works, Bangalore.	
A quantity of nuts - -	1
Santappa, B., Clerk, Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore.	
Native Puzzles - 2	3
Mineral - - 1	
Simpson, Miss M., Bangalore.	
Rock crystal - - -	1
Stewart, Major, Military Asstt., Bangalore.	
Stone slab with inscriptions of Persian poetry - - -	1
Taylor, C. S. W. Esq., Bangalore.	
Bird's nest with egg - 1	3
Reptile - - 1	
Moth - - 1	
Taylor, C. J. W. Esq., Bangalore.	
Bird's nest - - 1	3
Insects - - 2	
Trutwein, Mr. E., Apothecary, Tranquebar.	
Species of shells - -	24
West, Major, Staff Corps, Bangalore.	
Ashantee cap - - -	1

Some of the above specimens are of no interest whatever, but it does not do to refuse any thing, or people take offence and don't bring anything more, so that a printed letter of thanks is always sent in return for *every* contribution, and the further interest of the donor asked for the institution. Several other specimens were duplicates; they are generally packed away, and will serve to make exchanges with other Museums at some future date, or with individuals who may be making special collection.

A very remarkable monstrosity in the form of double buffalo calf was sent in from the Sidlagatta Taluk. It was photographed and sent home to Mr. Ward, the celebrated London Taxidermist, that it might be carefully set up. A large number of birds' skins (142 in number) was sent home at the same time to endeavour to make exchanges with Mr. Ward. Colonel Puckle, who recently went to England, kindly undertook to negotiate with him.

The following coins were added during the year :—

Gold coins - - -	5	Copper coins - -	2
Silver „ - - -	4		Total 11
and the collection now consists of—		Plated coins - -	22
Copper coins - -	579	Gold „ - -	47
Silver „ - -	81	Gilt „ - -	8

None of the coins added were of any special interest except perhaps one gold coin called "Ram Ting," which a native brought for sale for Rs. 25. Specimens of this coin, I am told, are difficult to procure now.

Thirty-one volumes of books have been added during the year.

The library now consists of 478 volumes. The manuscripts are all in good order and are kept secure against damage by rain and white-ants.

The pupil Taxidermist, who I alluded to in last Annual Report as being under tuition at the Madras Central Museum, attained a pretty fair degree of skill in skinning and preserving skins, and has been steadily at work during the year, but he is unable to "set up" animals with much accuracy; this however is an art which few Taxidermists ever attain correctly. He has been chiefly occupied for sometime past making a collection of fish, which he has done very fairly I think. It becomes more difficult every year to get new specimens of birds, and it is almost impossible to find a shikari who can shoot birds properly, they are generally knocked to pieces.

Varadaraju, who was promoted to be Curator the previous year, has done his work carefully and attentively; he has but little scientific knowledge, and in this respect is very inferior to his predecessor Tulasingam who was drowned. I have no doubt however he will improve.

The expenses incurred have been as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries	1,615	8	0
Contingencies	285	3	2
Purchase of specimens	181	6	2
Furniture	770	0	0
Total Rs....	2,852	1	4

No. 2452—Genl. 529, dated Bangalore, 21st June 1875.

Order thereon.—Ordered, that the Offg. Chief Commissioner's thanks be conveyed to Colonel J. Puckle, Mr. H. Browne of Madras, and Captain Coussmaker, Revenue Survey, for their valuable contributions, and to Dr. Oswald for his management of the Museum during the year.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd June 1875.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 43, dated 29th April 1875.

Para 6 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9169—1993 of the 17th ultimo.

Adverting to the above, has the honor to state that the undersigned is of opinion that the months of January and July of every year would be best suited to convene Local Fund Committee meetings for the despatch of the ordinary work referred to in Rule XII for the administration of Local Funds.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 142—G. 63, dated Mysore, 27th May 1875.

With reference to the 6th para of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9169—1993, dated 17th March last, requesting a report upon such dates as would be convenient for the meeting of the Local Fund Committee, as required in Rule XII, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, who was consulted, proposes 1st December for the first meeting. Regarding the 2nd, he has not mentioned any date, but simply states that whenever a re-appropriation of the Budget grant is necessary, the meeting may be held.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, recommends the 1st week or 10th of January and June for the above purpose.

3. These dates appear to me more suitable than those proposed by Major Hill, for the reason that the Amildars can then conveniently attend the meetings, and make themselves acquainted with all business connected with the administration of the funds, brought forward by the President or any other member.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 114—Genl. 71, dated Shimoga, 2nd June 1875.

With reference to the 6th para of the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 9169—1993, dated 17th March last, I have the honor to inform you that the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, considers one meeting of the Local Fund Board in May and another after the receipt of the passed budget in addition to those prescribed by paras 8, 9 and 21 of the Local Fund Rules sufficient for all purposes.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, says that, as meetings are held in April and October, only one more is possible on account of the rains in the Malnad, and suggests that it may be held in December or January, and the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog, suggests two intermediate meetings between September and April, *viz.*, in the first weeks of January and July.

3. My own opinion is that it is not necessary to prescribe a fixed time for any other than the present two meetings of the Board, except on one important occasion, *viz.*, when the District Fund Budget has been returned revised and passed by the Chief Commissioner. It would be very advisable that the Board should then meet and deliberate on the manner in which the amended Budget provision should be expended.

4. Special meetings may be called as provided for in the 2nd Clause of Rule XII.

No. 2515—Genl. 62, dated Bangalore, 23rd June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that the ordinary meetings of the Local Fund Committees required under Rule 12 be held in January and June in each year.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 23rd June 1875.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To the Offg. Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1150, General, dated Simla, the 12th June 1875.

With reference to the remarks contained in the Annual Administration Report of Mysore for the year 1873—74, regarding the inefficiency of the Mysore Police, and the progress made during the year in the reorganization of the force, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council directs me to commend the matter to your careful attention.

2. A comparison of the action of the Police in Bangalore, in which District the new system has been for some years at work, with the results in other Districts shews the advantage which may be expected from the reforms when carried out, and His Excellency in Council trusts that these reforms which have been already sanctioned by Government will be pushed on as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

3. The present illiterate condition of the Police is clearly shewn in paragraph 80 of the Report, and His Excellency in Council considers that under the new system no Policeman should be made an Officer unless he can read and write.

4. As regards the difficulty of introducing reforms in the force, owing to the want of trained men referred to in paragraph 91, I am to suggest that the services of some good native officers might, with advantage, be obtained from the Government of Madras or Bombay.

No. 2523—GENL. 539, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JUNE 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—The foregoing letter is forwarded to the Offg. Judicial Commissioner for attention.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept., To the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, No. 335, dated Simla, the 3rd June 1875.

With reference to your letter No. 44, dated 9th April, I am directed to request that in future tin-boxes of prepared medicines, similar to those furnished for the use of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Post Offices, may be supplied on indent to Conservators of Forests. The number to be supplied annually to each Conservator should be regulated by the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate, and the charge should be debited to the Forest Department.

2. I am also to authorize the annual supply to the Conservator of Forests in each Province at cash price of a stock of quinine for the use of the officers and establishments under his orders. The quantity supplied should likewise be determined by the Local Government or Administration, but should in no case exceed ten ounces a year.

Nos. 336—37.

Copy forwarded to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, and to the Financial Department for information.

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, General, No. 338, dated Simla, the 12th June 1875.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg for the information and guidance of the Conservator of Forests.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,
CHAS. M. LYALL,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2524—GENL. 64, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JUNE 1875.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing be communicated to the Deputy Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division, and to the Conservator of Forests, Mysore, for information and guidance.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 22nd April 1875.

Public (Emigration).
No. 49.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my despatch, dated the 30th of September last, No. 153, I forward herewith, for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council, copy* of a letter received from the Colonial Office communicating a despatch † from the Governor of British Guiana, together with its accompaniments, on the question of amending the Emigration Ordinance of that Colony, No. 7 of 1873, in respect of its provisions regarding the physical classification of Indian immigrants.

* 22nd December 1874.

† 31st October 1874, No. 200, with 4 enclosures.

2. I have informed the Earl of Carnarvon that I should, with reference to the despatch of Your Lordship in Council, No. 20 of 1874, in the first instance, submit Mr. Meade's letter and its enclosures for the opinion of Your Government, and I request that you will favor me with your views on the amendment now proposed by Governor Longden, as well as on the two alternative further amendments suggested by the Emigration Commissioners.

3. Should Your Excellency in Council consider that the more prudent course will be to adopt the first of the two alterations proposed by the Emigration Board, namely, the classification of the emigrants in India, either by the Protector or Medical Officer of the Depôt, or rather by the Emigration Agent in India for the Colony concerned, as suggested in paragraph 12 of my despatch No. 39 of the present year, it may be a question whether, or with what modification, the clause submitted by Mr. Longden could be combined with such an arrangement; and upon this point you will report to me your opinion. This matter, however, must be considered in connection with the general tenor of that despatch.

4. With reference to the question of the expediency of having recourse to a classification in India, I would observe that such a modification of the present rules would seem to be specially desirable in the case of emigrants proceeding to the Foreign Colonies which receive Indian coolies. In those Colonies, there are no British Officers of Immigration or British Medical Officers there to make or superintend the classification into able-bodied laborers and others, the Consular Agent being the only servant of the Queen in each such Colony; the immigrants are, therefore, classified according to foreign standards of fitness, perhaps to their great and just disappointment after the hopes held out to them on their engagement in India in respect of the wages to be obtained in the foreign colony to which they proceed.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

SALISBURY.

Dated Downing Street, the 22nd December 1874.

From—R. H. MEADE, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to your letter of the 15th August, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you to be laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy ‡ of a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, submitting his views upon the proposed amendment of the British Guiana Immigration Ordinance of 1873 as regards the physical classification of immigrants.

‡ No. 200, 31st October 1874.

2. Although the point in question becomes of the less importance when it is considered that the bulk of laborers in British Guiana are paid by the task and not by the day, His Lordship proposes, in order to meet the wishes of the Government of India, to approve of the amendment of the ordinance

now suggested by Governor Longden, and to suggest to him, if Lord Salisbury concurs, the adoption at the discretion of the Court of Policy of one of two alternative further amendments that have been proposed by the Emigration Commissioners.

3. It appears that in certain cases emigrants who in India are allowed to suppose that they will receive wages as "able-bodied" find themselves on arrival in British Guiana classed as "not able-bodied," and consequently complain of having been deceived. Two ways of obviating this difficulty are suggested by the Emigration Commissioners, (1*st.*) by a careful classification of the emigrants in India, to be made either by the Protector or Medical Officer of the depôt, but not by the Emigration Agent, or, (2*nd.*) by accepting all males of a certain age as on their arrival able-bodied to be removed to a lower class only after some such trial as the three months' system suggested by Governor Longden. Of these two methods the system of classification by age is obviously the simplest and most convenient, and already prevails in other colonies. But whichever course is adopted, it is clear that, in proportion as the selectio s in India are more carefully made, the difficulty of classification will disappear. .

4. With the help of these additional suggestions, His Lordship hopes that Governor Longden will be able to frame a satisfactory amendment.

No. 200, dated Government House, Georgetown, the 31st October 1874.

From—J. R. Longden, Esq., Governor of British Guiana.
To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 138 of the 10th ultimo, enclosing a further letter from the India Office, covering a communication from the Viceroy of India, in which the Indian Government reiterate their desire that the 96th section of the Immigration Ordinance should be amended in such a manner that it should not be left to the employer of an immigrant to determine whether such immigrant is in the words of the clause "able-bodied," and, as such, entitled to be paid at the rate of 24 cents a day, or is not able-bodied, and, therefore, only entitled to wages at the rate of 16 cents a day.

2. The clause, as originally drawn, based the distinction between able-bodied laborers and those who were not able-bodied on the distinction made at the time the immigrant was allotted, and not upon his actual bodily condition at any other time. The original words were: "The employer shall pay to every indentured immigrant employed in time-work day wages at the rate for each day during which he shall have been present at work for the full time prescribed by this ordinance of not less than 24 cents, if he were indentured as an able-bodied adult immigrant, and not less than 16 cents, if he were indentured as other than an able-bodied adult immigrant." It appears clear that under the above section the wages of every immigrant throughout his indenture would be governed, not by his actual capacity for work at any time, but by the decision given by the Immigration Agent General with the advice of the Medical Officer of the Department, at the time of his being indentured, whether he was or was not able-bodied or capable of performing service as an agricultural laborer. But men, though sickly after a voyage, might recover their health and become able-bodied laborers, and minors would grow up and become entitled to full wages. I presume it was to meet these cases that the words in the clause governing the rate of wages according to the status of the immigrant at the time of his being indentured were amended, and the wages were made to depend on the fact whether the immigrants were able-bodied or otherwise. The amendment appears to have been made in the Court of Policy and submitted to and acquiesced in by Her Majesty's Government, as it is specified in the draft Ordinance enclosed in Lord Kimberley's despatch to Governor Scott, No. 46, dated 14th April 1873.

3. Unfortunately no provision was made in the amended clause for ascertaining by whose authority the question whether a man be able-bodied or not was to be desided. Such a provision was not, of course, required in the clause as originally drawn, since the decision given by the Immigration Agent General at the time of allotment governed the question throughout the indenture. The Government of India appear to think that the employer would, in the absence of any law to the contrary, decide the question himself; and as the natural guardian of the immigrants, they most properly object to the employer sitting as Judge in his own case.

4. Your Lordship desires me to consider the best mode of amending the ordinance so as to remove the objection entertained by the Government of India to the law as it at present stands. For this purpose, I would suggest that a clause should be enacted, providing that "no employer shall be entitled to pay any adult male immigrant daily wages at the rate of less than 24 cents a day, unless the District Medical Officer having the medical charge of the plantation shall, within three calendar months preceding the day of payment, have given to such employer a certificate that such adult male immigrant to

whom wages of less than 24 cents shall be paid is not able-bodied; and it should also be provided that copies of all certificates so granted shall be transmitted by the respective District Medical Officers who shall grant the same to the Immigration Agent General once in every three months."

5. I have suggested that it should be made the duty of the District Medical Officer to determine whether the coolie is able-bodied or not, instead of selecting the Immigration Agent or the Stipendiary Magistrate, as suggested by Mr. Walcott in his Minute of the 25th of August, for the following reasons: In the *first* place, the District Medical Officer will, in all probability, know better than any one else from his own professional knowledge and his attendance on the estate the constitutional powers of every indentured coolie on the estate he attends. In the *second* place, a certificate can be obtained from the Medical Officer at any time, whereas the Immigration Agents could only give a certificate on their occasional visits, and probably after consultation with the Medical Officer. *Thirdly*, the immigrant, if dissatisfied with the rate of wages tendered to him, is directed by the law to complain to the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the Magistrate should not be committed beforehand to any view of the question. *Lastly*, there will always be an appeal from the Medical Officer's judgment either to the Immigration Agent General or to the Stipendiary Magistrate.

6. I propose to limit the duration of a certificate to three months, in order that no coolie, who gains strength and so becomes able-bodied, should be kept longer than is necessary on the list of those not able-bodied.

7. It must not be lost sight of that, while the proposed alteration will enable the coolie who was indentured as *not* able-bodied to be placed at any time on the list of able-bodied coolies, it will also have the converse effect of enabling the employer to place upon the list of non-effectives the coolies who, though originally indentured as able-bodied, become unfit for labor and not able-bodied. The law, as originally drawn, would seem not to admit of this but the effect of the amendment made in passing the Act appears to be that the full wage is made payable only to the actually able-bodied, and the further amendment now proposed does not alter this, but merely throws on a responsible public officer the duty of standing between the coolie and his employer and deciding who is able-bodied and who is not.

8. Although the law, as it at present stands, is undoubtedly defective, I do not think that the immigrants have been injuriously affected by it, or, I may even say, affected at all by it; for, as Your Lordship is aware, almost all agricultural operations in this colony are paid for by the task or piece. There is little or no day labor except among the inferior officers of a plantation, overseers, drivers, sick nurses, and other analogous employments, which can only be measured by time. It is evident that, when working by the piece or task, each man is paid according to his industry and ability irrespective of the classification of able-bodied or otherwise. Under the system of task-work, there are two most important points to be ascertained. The *first* is that the wages paid to indentured coolies for the work given to them are the same in amount as the wages given to unindentured coolies or creoles for the same description of work. On this very important question, I made the most careful inquiries, soon after assuming the Government, and I was assured, in the most positive way, both by Mr. Crosby, the Immigration Agent General, and by the Sub-Agents, that there was no difference made in the wages paid for the same description of work, whether executed by indentured coolies or others. I enclose copies of the special report made to me in June and July last by Mr. Crosby, and by the then three Sub-Agents, Messrs. Trotter, King and Thorne, on this question. The *second* point is that the price given for work done by the task does not fall below the minimum rate guaranteed to the indentured coolie by the 97th section of the Immigration Ordinance. On this question there seems from the evidence which has come before me to be no doubt that, by moderate industry, laborers in the field may, at the rates now paid, earn from 30 to 40 cents a day. It has, indeed, been brought to my notice that on some estates the amount of wages earned in the course of a week by many coolies is painfully little. But upon enquiry this has usually been found to have been owing to the indolence of the coolie, and not to the inadequacy of the price offered for labor. This was especially found to be the case among the laborers receiving rations, as reported in my despatch No. 138, dated 1st August last.

5th July 1874. | 18th June 1874.
16th June 1874. | 17th " "

9. Among the negroes of the West Indies, the natives of Barbados are commonly reputed the most intelligent, and I think that their continued emigration, which has for some time been, and is still, going on from Barbados to Demerara, may be cited as a proof that this colony, despite its many disadvantages, has considerable attraction for the laboring classes. It is true that many of the emigrants from Barbados are not agricultural laborers, but follow special industries in which they cannot always find work; but the agricultural laborer is always certain of employment, and the aggregate amount of the wages paid for creole and Barbadian negro labor upon the sugar estates throughout the year is said to equal the aggregate amount paid for immigrant labor. It may be assumed that if the rates paid for field labor are accepted by negroes and unindentured coolies who enjoy no advantages beyond their wages, these rates are not insufficient for indentured coolies who enjoy, besides their wages, free lodgings, medical attendance, and support when sick.

10. There is no point in the immigration system which requires to be watched more carefully than this question of the wages given for task-work, and I hope to be able to collect sufficient materials for compiling a table of the rates paid for different kinds of work in the different parts of the colony during each of the past ten years, and of the daily wages earned at these rates, which will give a fair basis for determining whether any given rates are just, and either exceed or do not reach the minimum of 24 cents guaranteed by law as a day's wage.

Memorandum by J. Crosby, Esq., Immigration Agent General, dated 5th July 1874.

I have now the honor to forward to the Governor a memorandum from each of the Sub-Immigration Agents as to their respective experiences in answer to the question of the Governor—"Is the price given for the work to indentured the same as that given to creole or other unindentured laborers?" Each of the Sub-Immigration Agents, Mr. J. F. Trotter, Mr. C. B. King and Mr Acting Sub-Agent J. T. Thorne, in their respective memoranda, respectively dated the 16th, 18th and 17th June 1874, all distinctly answer the interrogatory of the Governor in the affirmative. And I may add that, in every respect to my own experience, from the 1st day of July 1858, the day of my appointment as Immigration Agent General of the colony, to the present time, I have always known, except in one single instance in January 1863, that the immigrants under indenture of service, when working at task-work, have been invariably paid at the same price, or rate of wages as the wages paid to creole, or other unindentured laborers. But, of course, the daily earnings of the immigrants under indenture varies with their physical strength and industry, and is less generally than the wages earned by creole or many other unindentured laborers.

2. This principle as to the payment of wages to the immigrants under indenture has been adopted and carried out almost from the earliest period of the establishment of the immigration system. By Ordinance No. 20 of 1850, Section 15, Form D, and by Ordinance No. 21 of 1850, Section 2, Form A, read together as one Ordinance, this principle was imperfectly carried out, but the immigrants had to pay at the rate of three dollars per annum for medical attendance, and at the rate of six dollars for lodgings. This obligation to pay for medical attendance and lodgings was for some time continued until Ordinance No. 7 of 1854, since by Ordinance No. 20 of 1851, Section 15, Schedule D, and by Ordinance No. 21 of 1851, Section 2, Schedule A. But by Ordinance No. 7 of 1854, Sections 16—20, Form B, the words are, and the employers, &c. "shall pay to the said immigrant as such laborer as aforesaid the same rate of wages as is paid to the laborers not under indenture or contract residing on said estate, and that such wages shall be paid on the last day of the . So also pursuant to Ordinance No. 18 of 1857, Section 2, Form B, the same words are repeated, but the blank is filled up by the word "week." So also Ordinance No. 1, 1860, Sections 6, 25, Form B, called Schedule C.

3. I was of opinion the rate of wages was not so clearly described in any of these ordinances, No. 21 of 1851, No. 7 of 1854, or No. 18 of 1857, as was desirable; and in my ill-fated bill drawn in December 1862 in clause 37, I endeavoured to make the principle clear in these words: "And the employer shall during such term provide every such immigrant with such dwelling-house and hospital accommodation as aforesaid, and secure him such medical attendance, medicines, maintenance and the services of such nurse as aforesaid, and shall pay to each immigrant in consideration of such service wages at the same rate as the wages paid to the creole and other laborers employed on the said estate or such as are paid to such last-mentioned laborers on the neighbouring estates without any deduction whatsoever on account of such dwelling-house and hospital accommodation being provided, or such medical attendance medicines, maintenance, or the services of such nurse being secured, and such wages shall be paid weekly and on a certain day in each week." And this principle is now firmly established by Ordinance No. 7, 1873, Section 97. I was examined on this subject at some length by the Commissioners of Enquiry in August and September 1870.—See questions from 2809 to 2902 and again from 3225 to 3247.

Memorandum by J. F. Trotter, Esq., 1st Sub-Immigration Agent, dated 16th June 1874.

In reply to His Excellency the Governor's minute, with regard to the rate of wages for task-work, I am of opinion that the rate of wages paid to indentured laborers for any description of task on all of the estates in this colony is, as far as my experience and knowledge goes, the same as that ordinarily paid for the same description of work to the creole and other unindentured laborers working on the same plantation. I am led to this conclusion from the fact that during the time I have been employed in the Immigration Department, I have had to investigate and settle numerous disputes with regard to wages in cases when large bodies of immigrants have left their estates and come to the Immigration

Office to complain. In the course of these enquiries, I have found, in every instance where creole and unindentured laborers were employed upon the same kind of work as the indentured laborers, that they were paid according to the same rate of wages. And whenever on my official visits to estates or in going about the colony the subject has cropped up, which it has often done, I have been careful to inform the indentured laborers consulting me that they could demand the same rate of wages as that paid to creole and unindentured laborers. I think that this is now pretty well understood by most of the unindentured immigrants in British Guiana.

Memorandum by C. B. KING, Esq., Sub-Immigration Agent, dated 18th June 1874.

I have read the minute of His Excellency the Governor on my report on a special visit to the Nonpareil estate, and in answer to the question as to whether the rate of wages paid to indentured laborers is the same as that paid to creole and unindentured laborers, I have no hesitation in stating that there is no difference in the rate of wages paid to these different classes of laborers; and the knowledge which the indentured immigrants have of their rights in this respect is the best security for a due observance of this regulation.

2. It may be a question whether the very small amount earned in many cases by new coolies should not be attributed to some extent to the fact that a rate of wages which is remunerative to those who have been some time resident in the colony cannot, as a general rule, prove so to others who are new to this climate and to the work.

3. Again, it very often happens that several immigrants on introduction, being more or less affected by the climate, have to be sent to the estate hospital frequently during the first month or two of their residence in the colony, suffering from fever or other complaints, on their being discharged from the hospital as cured, although they may be cured as far as to be free from fever or relieved from the complaints from which they were suffering, yet they are not in a condition of full health and strength such as to enable them to do a good day's work.

4. At the same time, it cannot be denied that there is a vast amount of "wilful indolence" among the newly-introduced immigrants, and that many of them make use of very little exertion knowing that they must be fed every day by their employers.

Memorandum by J. V. THORNE, Esq., Sub-Immigration Agent, dated 17th June 1874.

In reply to the minute of His Excellency the Governor on Mr. Sub-Agent King's report of the case at plantation Non-pareil, I beg to report as follows.

2. In the very numerous cases that I have had respecting rates of wages in the three countries, I have never found a single instance where the new coolies were paid less than the creole or other unindentured laborers on the same estate. In two instances in Essequebo (the names of the estates I have forgotten) the new coolies for weeding were actually receiving higher wages than any others on the estates. The Manager told me they did it to ensure the people getting a good sum at the end of the week and thereby giving them "good heart." I have used the term "new" coolies, as the "old" ones are too wide-awake to even begin a piece of work till they know the rate, and that the rate is the same as the coolies are getting. It is no uncommon thing to see cooly and free and indentured coolies and Chinese all working together in the same field at the same work and wages. I know one estate where the Manager makes a rule of putting the immigrants to do any piece of work, the coolies have refused to do at his price and that he pays the immigrants for such a piece of work, notably cane-cutting, the advanced price that had been demanded by the creoles, and in such cases the creoles are not allowed to do any of the work in that field at the advanced price.

In many cases that have come before me the first intimation the Manager has had that any dissatisfaction existed has been when the complaint was made to me. In these cases, I am glad to say my award has been cheerfully accepted by both parties, and 10 or 15 minutes have generally been sufficient to settle a matter that without such "on the spot" investigation would probably have involved days, if not weeks of discontent, and a large amount of correspondence and perhaps litigation.

Perhaps it may not be out of place for me to make a few remarks on the other parts of the report, they having reference either to agricultural matters or to some that have come under my own observation:

1*st*.—Overhauling of cane-planting after the work has once been badly done is a most tedious job, and sometimes takes as long to do as the original work occupied, and very often the

estate has to provide a fresh supply of plants at a great loss of time and money and at great inconvenience. When laborers perform one day's work of "bad work," there ought to be some means of preventing them going on with such bad work for the next and subsequent days till the first day's work is put right.

2nd.—In cases where I have found rations being issued at longer intervals than 24 hours, it nearly always has been at the request of the people themselves, and then only as a rule, to those who were making good wages, and who, the Manager believed, would not barter it away for *Ragi*, which article is the only one that I have ever found the people would exchange their rice for. And this practice (with one exception at plantation Blenheim) I have found confined to the Madras coolies ex *Pandora* of 1874.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Emigration, No. 166, Simla, the 7th June 1875.

Copy forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, in continuation of endorsement No. 119, dated 27th April last, with a request for an early expression of opinion.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

C. M. LYALL,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2519—GENL. 63, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD JUNE 1875.

ORDERED that copies of the foregoing be communicated to the Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg, in continuation of this Office No. 2084—G. 53, dated 9th June 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th June 1875.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 47, dated 5th May 1875.

Has the honor to forward a letter in original, from Mr. Assistant Commissioner Púrnaiya, to the address of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, on the subject of the defalcations of certain stamp vendors in the Bangalore District Treasury.

From P. N. Púrnaiya, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Kolar, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Kolar, 29th April 1875.

Referring to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings dated 12th March 1875, No. 9069—1963, passing orders on the defalcations of certain stamp vendors in the Bangalore District Treasury, copy of which was forwarded to me by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, on the 1st of April 1875, I beg most respectfully to state that, on a careful and attentive perusal of the entire records comprised in the Proceedings, I find that some correspondence which had a very material and important bearing on the subject, at least in so far as my connection with it is concerned, were not placed before the Chief Commissioner when the said orders were passed, and I beg therefore most respectfully to give a statement of those facts, and if you view them in the same light, to solicit the favor of their being brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner. While it would seem extremely unbecoming on my part to open any question on which orders have been already passed by the Chief Commissioner, I yet humbly hope that he will not consider it inopportune at this stage, for, though the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to hold me primarily responsible for the defalcations, he has not yet passed final orders as to the levy of the money yet unrealized from the sureties; and as I firmly believe that these facts now stated will necessarily affect the decision of the Chief Commissioner, I respectfully crave permission to be allowed the indulgence of reiterating the matter for the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

2. Confining myself to what concerns me alone, I beg permission to recite very briefly the reasons which so far as can be understood from the said Proceedings has induced the Chief Commissioner to hold me responsible for the defalcations. It is stated in para 3 of the order that I was not vigilant over the interests of Government, and this assertion is based on the finding that the absconding of the two vendors was undetected by me until the half-yearly examination—implying thereby that they had absconded for some length of time before the half-yearly examination in April came off, and that the same was not known to me as Treasury Officer. It is also stated that I depended upon the Treasurer and Head Accountant for the information which they had withheld from me though probably cognizant of what was going on.

3. It is far from my desire to enter into any argument on any point or part of the subject. It is simply my wish here to state the dates on which respectively, the vendors left Bangalore, and on which the fact was learnt by me. I have only to refer to the records therefor and point out that, according to Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 708, dated 7th September 1869, the half-yearly examination of the stock in the hands of the vendors was to be held in the early part of April. On the 31st of March I issued a notice to all the vendors to present themselves before me with their stock on the 15th April. The examination was therefore to have been held on the 15th April. It was on the 27th of March that one of the vendors, namely, Srinivas Rao, ran away from Bangalore, The fact was learnt by me on the same day, and it was officially confirmed on the 3rd April. The circumstance was reported by me that very day, *i. e*, the 27th March, to the Deputy Commissioner," and measures were immediately taken to realize the large amount of Rs. 6,600, the value of stock in his hands, and in the short interval of 10 or 12 weeks, the sum of Rs. 6,300 was recovered by me from his surety. The balance 330 Rs. was not realized on account of difficulties raised by the surety. This sum is still unrecovered, and I hear an appeal to the Chief Commissioner is pending. So far as regards this vendor therefore, it may be clear to the Chief Commissioner now that the finding, that the vendors' absconding was undetected by me for any length of time as recorded in para 3 of the order above mentioned, is materially affected by the dates I have given above. In like manner I beg to represent that the other vendor Raghavendra Rao left Bangalore on the 12th of April, and that he even made a remittance to the Bangalore District Treasury on the 8th April 1874. These facts clearly shew that no vigilance was wanting on my part to watch over the whereabouts of the vendors, and the large amount recovered is, I humbly submit, in my favor, and shews that I was not slow in coming down upon the sureties. My simple assertion would be of no weight and I therefore beg permission to transcribe an extract from the Deputy Commissioner's (Major Clarke for the time being) letter to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 751, dated 23rd October 1874. "Mr. Púrnaiya has shewn no want of promptitude in proceeding against the sureties of the vendor, and I might add he acted on my instructions in every particular where difficulties have arisen." I simply mention these dates to shew the Chief Commissioner that as Treasury Officer I became aware of their absconding on the very day or very soon after, that I at once proceeded against the sureties to secure the interests of Government, and that the absconding of the vendors took place after due notice for the examination of their stock was issued by me. It therefore becomes unnecessary for me to add

that I depended for no information on my subordinates—the Treasurer and Head Accountant ; and that my actions were in no way influenced by them. But on the contrary I beg respectfully to submit that conscious as I was, that I had no pretensions for much official experience, and that this was more important than every other qualification, I always resorted freely to the Deputy Commissioner, my immediate official superior, for instructions on all doubtful points never leaning on my official subordinates. I need hardly recall to your mind the fact of yourself having kindly borne testimony to this line of conduct of mine, and the fact that I myself went over to Major Magrath and availed myself of his advice at the very first onset.

4. There is one more reason adduced which is embodied in para 1 of the order above quoted. It is held that the defalcations took place during my tenure of office because the previous examination had been conducted in October 1873, when Mr. Kitto was in charge of the Treasury, and that the vendors' stock was found correct then—and that the defalcations were discovered at the next half-yearly examination *i. e.*, when I was in charge of the Office. By this it is inferred that the large stock in the hands of these vendors was sold during these six months, and their proceeds were not remitted to the Treasury, but were appropriated by the vendors themselves. This at once struck the Deputy Accountant General, the Head of the Financial Department, to be utterly improbable, for he observed in his letter No. 4226, dated 11th December 1874, that "either the stamps which were not forthcoming in April 1874 were sold in the interval, or the previous examination was an imperfect one ; and that the former alternative was improbable as one of the vendors had retained a large stock of nearly 6,000 Rs. for four years." That the previous half-yearly examination was imperfect was denied by Mr. Kitto, who affirmed the stock of these vendors was correct when he examined it. The Head Accountant took the burden on himself with no apparent motive, except that of incurring a serious responsibility. A third theory was suggested by Mr. Ananda Rao, who stated that the previous examination may have been conducted—that the stock may have been deficient then—and not subsequently sold—for the vendors might have borrowed one from the other and passed off the other's papers as his own. There would have been no uncertainty in the matter, had the *Jhaddi Pattis* of all the vendors during the previous examinations been forthcoming as then all would have been clear. While in charge of the Treasury I failed to find these, and my successor has searched for them in vain. These facts and circumstances speak for themselves.

5. But the point has been settled by the Chief Commissioner, and it would be a serious breach of duty, and an act of insubordination on my part, to dispute it now. Far from such being my intention my object is simply to represent that, even supposing the defalcations occurred during my time as found by the order, it was beyond possibility for me to have known or avoided it, even with all the use of vigilance prescribed by my legally defined duties in this respect, and with any circumspection that it was possible for me to have exercised. My duties in this respect have been defined by Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 708, dated 7th September 1869. This circular is appended for ready reference. From the two first paragraphs of it, it may be clear to the Chief Commissioner that the Treasury Officer's duty was to examine the stock in the hands of the vendors, and no more. There had been therefore neither a failure in me to conduct this examination as prescribed by the circular governing the point, nor to proceed against the sureties when there was occasion for it, nor a delay to ascertain the movements of the vendors. It may now be clear to the Chief Commissioner that the precautions laid down for watching and controlling the outlying expenditure were in no way omitted to be taken by me. It may be obvious that to meet the difficulty of exercising a detailed supervision over the actions of the vendors, and of guarding the Government against any loss that may be sustained by their delinquencies, sureties have been provided who are responsible for the loss. The prescribed periodical accounts of the vendors were regularly rendered by them, the remittances regularly made, the vendors themselves regularly attending to their avocations. Under these circumstances, it was simply impossible for me to have known or suspected any defect or irregularity except during the half-yearly examination.

6. While on this subject I beg permission to draw your attention to the remarks made with reference to me by Mr. Hudson. While always willing and ready to bow with entire submissiveness to his censures or reproaches as coming from an official superior, I feel that my conduct in this matter has given him no reason to think or to suspect that I had "a somewhat inflated idea of my position." I seriously affirm that so far as I am aware I have given him no grounds for forming such an opinion of me. For my conduct towards my official superiors I could appeal to no one better than to those under whom I had served, and of these to none better than yourself. I simply wish to submit that my failure or delay to report the circumstances to the Deputy Accountant General arose solely, as I have submitted on previous occasions, from a desire of recovering money for which measures were adopted and then reporting the matter. I had no other motive.

7. For these reasons, I most earnestly entreat you will be pleased to lay these facts and circumstances before the Chief Commissioner with my earnest solicitation for a reconsideration of the order concerning me both as regards the liability for the defalcated amount as well as for the delay which as I have explained has been wholly unintentional on my part, and which originated purely from innocent motives.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
26th June 1875.

ENCLOSURE.

Examination of Stock of Mysore Stamps and Labels—Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 708, dated 7th September 1869.

The undersigned has the honor to request that District Treasury Officers and Amildars will personally examine the whole stock of Mysore stamp papers and labels in their respective Treasuries on 1st October next, certifying to this fact in the following terms on their monthly returns for September 1869.

"Certified that I have personally examined the Mysore stamps or labels in this Treasury, and found the stock to be as exhibited in this return including those in the hands of the vendors which have been inspected."

The Amildars' certificates will be recorded in the District Treasury, and on the District Treasury return to this office for September the Treasury Officer will enter a certificate as above adding that "the stock in the Taluk Treasuries and in the hands of the taluk vendors have been similarly certified by the Amildars."

The certificates now prescribed will be required every half-year in future on the stamp and labels' return for March and September.

No. 2659—GENL. 109, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JUNE 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—In the above, Mr. Assistant Commissioner Púrnaiya asks for a reconsideration of the orders passed on Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 9069—1963, dated 12th March 1875, so far as they touch upon his conduct and responsibility in respect to the defalcations which recently occurred in the Bangalore District Treasury.

2. Mr. Púrnaiya urges that no want of vigilance was shewn by him, as the absconding of the vendors was brought to the notice of Captain Magrath verbally, at the time of the occurrence of both cases, and that it was due to his exertions that a sum of Rs. 6,300 was recovered out of the amount of vendor Srinivas Rao's deficit, *viz*, Rs. 6,600, within three months. The figures here given do not agree with those given in Mr. Púrnaiya's letter of the 18th August (No. 375) where the amount realized up to that date was stated to be Rs. 5,734 only; but from the facts now placed before him, the Offg. Chief Commissioner is willing to believe that the Assistant Commissioner was fully sensible of his responsibility in the matter, though he must be aware that something more was necessary in bringing these serious frauds to notice than merely consulting the Deputy Commissioner personally, in view to obtaining instructions.

3. There can be no reasonable doubt that the frauds in this case were facilitated by more or less laxity in the mode of examining the vendors' accounts half-yearly, and it is probable that the apprehension of a more strict examination being applied in the half-yearly examination then impending hastened the crisis, one vendor absconding on the 27th March, and the other immediately before the date fixed for the examination on the 15th April. Facilities were also afforded by the absence of a proper control and scrutiny on the part of the Treasurer; but a large measure of blame must still rest on Mr. Púrnaiya, for his omission to make a formal report in the first instance, and to give any account of the proceedings, though repeatedly called upon by the Deputy Accountant General to do so.

4. The Offg. Chief Commissioner desires the Commissioner to report what arrangements have been made for the transfer of the Treasurer Garudachari, as directed in para 7 of the order of 12th March last.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th June 1875.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 921, dated 16th June 1875.

The Survey Commissioner begs to forward the enclosed complaint of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

2. In this instance ample warning was given to the Amildar and also to the Deputy Commissioner, nevertheless the required carriage was not supplied in proper time, and a considerable loss of valuable time occurred. Moreover this is not the first instance of similar difficulty occurring in this District, which might be obviated if a little more hearty assistance was given to the Survey Officers.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 413, dated Camp Benkipur, 2nd June 1875.

Mr. James' letter No. 11, dated 25th May 1875, to the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
Deputy Superintendent's letter No. 477, dated 31st May 1875.

The marginally noted correspondence has reference to a question of such importance, as seriously affecting the cost of survey operations, that I feel bound to bring it to your notice. Mr. James, Assistant Superintendent, had orders to stop measuring operations in the Manjarabad Taluk, about 1st May, and move his establishment into the Magadi Taluk. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining carriage in Majarabad, Mr. James, in the middle of April, gave the Amildar warning that he would require 20 carts on the 12th May, and, to make sure of there being no delay, he further addressed the Deputy Commissioner on the 21st of April, informing him of the orders he had given to the Amildar and requesting the Deputy Commissioner's assistance.

2. Mr. James received 11 carts on the 12th May, which he made use of as far as they would go, and started for Magadi, the Amildar promising the remaining 9 carts next day. No doubt this promise induced Mr. James to start, without himself seeing that the whole of his establishment had fairly started. Directly Mr. James left, the promised carts were not forthcoming. What happened after Mr. James left it is impossible to say, but if the carts indented for had been furnished on the 12th May his measurers would not have sat idle as they have done for several days, and the loss of work, which there is every reason to believe will be found to have been heavy, would not have occurred. Mr. James gave nearly a full month's warning and was punctual to his estimated date.

3. It is unpleasant to have to complain so frequently on this matter of carriage, but as you are well aware, the annual move from the Malnad to the plain, when the climate puts a stop to operations in the former, is an essential part of our plan of operations which has the sanction of Government, and its successful accomplishment is about as important a desideratum as can well be imagined.

4. There is I think an opinion prevalent that Officers in charge of survey parties move about from one district to another very much at pleasure, and that a few days one way or the other will make little difference. Now this is not the case ; the orders regulating the plan of operations are very strict and, even with the fullest co-operation on the part of the Revenue Authorities the Officer in charge has to exercise the strictest supervision to prevent loss of working days. But when, as in the present case, all his plans are upset through non-co-operation, the loss of days and consequently the increase of cost are very great.

5. Mr. James, for an establishment of 25 measurers, his office, and his own requirements, did not make a very unreasonable request in asking for 20 carts. I enclose a printed copy of a circular received from the Commissioner of Nagar with which Mr. James as well as all other Assistants was provided and by which he was no doubt guided.

6. The unsatisfactory feature in indenting for carriage is, that it is always obtained eventually, but rarely if ever punctually to date. The evils of impressment are not avoided in the least by delay, but if any thing are rather enhanced, while the cost of the Department requiring the carriage is enormously increased. Ample warning should always be given and in the case under report this condition has been most fully observed.

7. I am convinced that it is to the interests of Government and all concerned that existing orders upon the subject of procuring carriage in the public service should be most strictly enforced, especially, as regards punctuality.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 26th June 1875.

From Major W. Hill, Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Deputy Commissioners, Shimoga, Kadur, and Chitaldroog Districts, Circular No. 493, dated Shimoga, 26th January 1875.

Repeated complaints having been received from the Revenue Survey and Department of Public Works Officers regarding the laxity of the Taluk authorities in supplying carts and coolies, and as some of the Amildars seem to be under the impression that all impressment of carts and coolies has been interdicted by the recent orders of the Chief Commissioner and that they are only to be supplied if procurable with the free consent of the owners, I have the honor to draw your attention to the * Circulars noted in the margin, and to observe that the recent † rulings of the Chief Commissioner are quite in accord with the instructions contained in the old Circulars on the subject. While both enjoin on all Departments the duty of engaging carts and coolies themselves and of reducing the baggage and the number of officials to be taken out on circuit, as far as possible, both recognize that the time has not yet arrived when carts and coolies can be obtained with the free consent of the owners in all instances, and that, therefore, in the interests of the public service, impressment cannot be entirely avoided.

* Secretary's Circular No. 4060 –40, dated 10th October 1863, forwarded with this Office Circular No. 340, dated 10th idem.
This Office Circular No. 1894—83, dated 1st July 1869.
This Office Nos. 722 and 884, dated 8th January and 6th March 1869, to Kadur only.
† Chief Commissioner's Proceedings 6185—206, dated 7th February 1874.
Do 2736—25, dated 10th July 1874.
Do 3414—65, dated 5th August 1874.
This Office Circular No. 265, dated 25th Do 1874.

2. All Amildars should be clearly informed of this and warned that any indifference shewn by them to the applications of the Public Officers for conveyances required will be promptly noticed.

3. The rules circulated with this Office Circular No. 1594—Genl. 83, dated 1st July 1869, contain clear instructions regarding supplies of carts and coolies and the rates at which they are to be supplied to Officers on duty in the Division. When carts are required to go to distant parts, Bangalore for instance, a rate of 1 rupee for 10 miles will be charged with 8 annas a day for detention if only for one day, and a rupee for every day in excess of that time.

4. As the villagers are bound to supply coolies, and as the distance the coolies of each village will have to travel will not exceed one stage at the most, much difficulty should not arise in procuring them, if the turns by which the villages along or in the vicinity of public roads which supply them are judiciously arranged by the Amildars and the detention batta and hire promptly paid. Should complaints of short-payments be received, the Amildar should at once enquire into and report them to the Heads of Departments concerned, with the view of securing proper payments.

5. The Amildars with their local knowledge and influence should exercise them to induce carts being supplied with the free consent of the owners, and this should always be tried before having recourse to impressment. Laden carts on transit or those of travellers should not be impressed. When a large number of carts have to be supplied, Heads of Departments requiring them will give the Amildars at least a week's previous notice. In Taluks where the required number of carts cannot be had, the Amildars of those Taluks may apply for the help of the Amildars of the neighbouring Taluks, who should promptly render the needful assistance. Detention batta at the rate of 8 annas per day should be given from the date on which the carts were impressed.

6. The rates of the cart-hire fixed in the rules above alluded to are considered amply sufficient, but in exceptional cases, such as the seizure of the carts of the inhabitants of the Malnad Taluks for travelling a long journey, the Amildar or other responsible Taluk Officer may, after consultation with the Officers for whom the carts were seized, fix such rates as may be considered equitable, in no case less than a rupee for 10 miles, and furnish the cartmen with a memo shewing the rates fixed, the miles to be travelled, and the amount of hire to be paid at the starting point and that at the place of destination. But the inconvenience which the travelling of a long distance would entail on cartmen may be mitigated if such carts were engaged up to the next District Head Quarter Station in the Mysore Territory, or in the case of carts required to go out of the Province, at the first Taluk Kasba in Her Majesty's Territories, previous intimation being given to the authorities of that Taluk to keep the required number of carts in readiness.

Docket from the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, dated 27th January 1875, Miscellaneous Circular No. 578.

Has the honor to forward for information, copy of a circular issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for removing the misapprehension which at present exists in the matter of supplying carts and coolies to Government Officers and others, and laying down certain rules on the subject.

2. This circular has been approved of by the Chief Commissioner in his Secretary's * letter noted in the margin. It is particularly requested that a week's previous notice may be given to Amildars for carts, &c. which may be required.

*No. 7623—172, dated 20th instant.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 477—409, dated Benkipur, 31st May 1875.

I beg to forward for your consideration letter No. 11 of 25th May 1875, from Mr. James on the subject of the Amildar of Manjarabad not providing carriage for Government purposes when indented for.

2. Mr. James having given the Amildar nearly a month's warning of the carriage required, and having requested the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, to give any assistance in his power nearly three weeks previous to the date on which it was required, I think he has fair reason to complain of his indent being only very partially complied with.

3. The inconvenience and loss of work, resulting from Mr. James' requisition not having been complied with, is evident from the fact mentioned by him, of his office Karkuns not being at Magadi on the 25th May, and also that eight of his measurers were still on that date without work in Manjarabad.

4. Previous correspondence on the want of punctuality displayed in complying with indents for carriage in the Hassan District has taken place between this Office and the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.

From W. E. A. James, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 11, dated Magadi Taluk, 25th May 1875.

I have the honor to inform you that in the middle of April I ordered the Amildar of the Manjarabad Taluk to supply me, on the 12th of May, with twenty carts, for the carriage of myself and establishment to Magadi. Also on the 21st of April I addressed the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan a letter No. 8 of 1875 informing him that I had indented for these carts and I requested his assistance in procuring them.

2. On the 12th May I received from the Amildar eleven carts, which, as he promised to send the rest next day, I took for myself and office and started for Magadi. However, as I learn from a Yadi sent by my Huzur Karkun, no more carts have been provided, and my two Huzur Karkuns, Test Karkun and eight Measurers are still at Saklespur and have been there idle ever since the 12th instant.

3. When I left on the 12th there were two carts at the Amildar's Cutcherry which I ordered to be given to my Karkuns, but after my back was turned the Amildar took them for some other purpose and declined to give them.

4. I have the honor to request that notice may be taken of the indifference shewn by the authorities in providing carriage. Considering the length of the notice given, there should have been no difficulty in providing the requisite number of carts on the date specified.

5. I have the honor to report that I have broken open the office boxes, and with the assistance of a learner am carrying on the more emergent work.

No. 2655—Genl. 574, dated Bangalore, 26th June 1875.

Order thereon.—It appears from the papers received with the above that Mr. James, who was ordered to move with his establishment from Manjarabad about the 1st of May, gave orders to the Amildar in the middle of April to provide 20 carts by the 12th May. On that date Mr. James obtained 11 carts from the Amildar, and at once left with so much of his establishment as accommodation had been provided for. The nine additional carts required were promised to be furnished on the following day, and the correspondence does not shew if these were supplied and when.

2. Mr. James states that the Karkuns had not reached him at Magadi on the 25th May, but it is not shewn whether this delay was due to any dilatoriness on their own part, or to the remissness of the taluk officials in supplying carriage.

3. It was clearly Mr. James' duty to have seen that his requisition was duly complied with before he left Manjarabad, and to his omission in this respect must be ascribed the loss of time and money which the Survey Superintendent adverts to.

4. Taking into consideration the circumstances of the Manjarabad Taluk where much difficulty is always experienced in obtaining carts in any number when required, the Offg. Chief Commissioner is doubtful whether the notice given to the Amildar was sufficient for the purpose, but as the probable date of Mr. James' departure must have been known prior to the middle of April, there is no reason why earlier intimation should not have been given.

5. It seems further that 20 carts for an establishment consisting of a few Karkuns and 25 Measurers was more than needful, unless provision was made, as it certainly ought not to have been, for the families and followers of the Measurers. The Officers of the Survey Department should be required to limit their requirements in this particular.

6. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, is desired to report when the additional nine carts were supplied, and whether the remaining Karkuns and Measurers were detained at Manjarabad for want of carriage.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 30—Rev. 6, dated Shimoga, 16th April 1875.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7620—174, dated 21st January last, regarding forms of Municipal accounts, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information and orders copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldroog on the subject.

Shimoga No. 16, dated 3rd April 1875.
Chitaldroog No. 2, dated 2nd April 1875.

2. I beg at the same time to observe that, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, Appendices A, B and C, are considered to have been superseded by the forms of statements 1, 2, 3 and 4 *ordered to be adopted from the report of the North-Western Provinces, and in fact the latter contain all the information supplied by the appendices. It has therefore now to be decided which of these two sets should be adopted.

*Vide Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1643—Rev. 12, dated the 2nd July.

3. I beg to append for the Chief Commissioner's information specimens of all forms of Municipal accounts, including those which have been superseded and those which are omitted in the Proceedings alluded to. These are divided into 4 sets, and are particularized below :—

I. Budget statements I and II.	III. Statements A, B, C and D.
II. Statements No. 1, 2, 3 and 4.	IV. Appendices, A, B and C.

of these all the accounts except the last set are submitted and appear with some modification to be necessary. Statement 4 is omitted in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings, but is useful to shew the aggregate income, debt and expenditure of all Municipalities of the District.

4. Form A of the 3rd set is a detailed statement of income and expenditure in juxtaposition. Most of the particulars are embodied in statement 1, which shews the particulars of all the Municipalities. Form No. 2 similarly exhibits most of the particulars embodied in statement C. I consider, therefore, these statements (A and C) should only be submitted for large towns, such as Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitaldroog, the particulars of these and the petty ones being shewn in the statements of the 2nd set; of the 3rd set, statement D shews particulars of all towns and should be retained. The only other form belonging to it that has to be dealt with is form B, which may also be retained with the addition of a heading shewing the different Municipalities to which each original work belongs.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, 28th June 1875.

5. I have suggested these modifications without having an opportunity of seeing what the three additional headings in statement D and the additional statement E prescribed by the Chief Commissioner (not received) in his Proceedings under reference are, and if they are capable of furnishing the information supplied by the statements I allude to, modified as above, no change may be necessary.

6. The year 1874—75 has closed and the accounts for that year have to be submitted without delay, I therefore solicit the Chief Commissioner may be moved to pass order on this subject at an early date.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 16, dated 3rd April 1875.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's order No. 7620—174, dated 21st January last, received with your circular No. 505, dated 3rd February 1875, I have the honor to request you will favor me with further instructions regarding the preparation of Municipal accounts.

2. The ten forms of accounts which are submitted from this Office are as follow :—

4 Statements A, B, C and D.
4 Statements 1, 2, 3 and 4.
2 Budget statements I and II.

Appendices A, B and C, are considered to have been superseded by the forms circulated with the Chief Commissioner's order, No. 1643—12, dated 2nd July 1873, and are not submitted.

3. In the Chief Commissioner's order the budget statements and statement 4 are omitted, and it is stated that three columns should be added to statement D; another statement E is also prescribed. The nature of the additional headings and form E ordered is not known, and I beg I may be favored with further particulars on the subject.

4. I may also request the favor of your making the Chief Commissioner to reconsider the information supplied for the ten forms I have alluded to in the 2nd para and decide whether any further, and if so, what information is required.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 2—1, dated 2nd April 1875.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 7620—Rev. 74, dated 21st January 1875, received with your circular No. 505 of the 5th February last, regarding the revision of the Municipal statistics, I have the honor to request the favor of your early instructions as to the nature of the three fresh columns to be opened in statement D and the new statement referred to in the opening para of the circular.

No. 2688—Genl. 70, dated Bangalore, 28th June 1875.

Order thereon.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner directs that the submission of the Municipal returns, Nos. 1, 2 and 4, be discontinued, as the in ormation furnished in them is contained in the Appendices, forms A, B and C. The present return No . 3 should henceforth be designated Appendix D, and its submission continued.

2. With reference to para 3 of the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's letter, received with the Nagar Commissioner's letter above recorded, it must be observed that the orders conveyed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7620—174 of the 21st January last had reference especially to actual accounts which are submitted at the close of each official year; but as the budget statements Nos. I and II cannot appropriately be classed as such, they should be continued to be furnished as heretofore.

3. The returns marked A, B, C, D and E, as per annexed forms, should be furnished by each Municipality to Deputy Commissioners, who will forward them with Appendices A, B, C and D, compiled in their offices, to the Division Commissioners by whom the returns will be collated and transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General for submission to the Chief Commissioner, with a general statement for the whole Province.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Letters from Director, Public Instruction, submitting proposals for re-constituting the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this Province,* Passing orders thereon.	No. 2692—3. dated 28th June 1875.	..	...	1 to 5

From the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1863, dated Bangalore, 17th September 1874.

I have the honor by permission of the Chief Commissioner, to submit for consideration and sanction the following proposals regarding the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of this Province. The present condition and future prospects of these institutions, with an impending native administration, are such as to demand a careful readjustment of the work to be accomplished by each grade of school with a view to economy in the division of labor. The recent return to duty of the Principal of the High School and changes anticipated in another institution afford a suitable opportunity for introducing an improved system.

2. The existing institutions are—two professedly educating up to the standard for the B. A. degree, six which profess to educate up to the standard for Matriculation, and five of an inferior order. Of the two highest one has an adequate staff of masters for attaining the object in view, of the six next to them two may be said to have thoroughly secured the position aimed at. The time thus seems to have arrived for the institution of the Central College (whose establishment was contemplated in the original scheme of education for Mysore drawn up by the Honorable Mr. Devereux and sanctioned by the Government of India) in order that the other schools may be systematically affiliated to it.

3. The High School at Bangalore is now the principal Government institution and was professedly established to form a nucleus for the Central College, the ultimate necessity for which was clearly foreseen. The school has been in successful operation for 16 years and has at its head a graduate from the university of Cambridge, appointed by the Secretary of State. The staff of assistants embraces two Eurasian and two Native graduates of the Madras University. From the year 1863, candidates have been regularly sent up for all the Arts examinations, and in all but the name it is a collegiate institution. It contains at the present moment in the upper classes 42 undergraduates, of whom 8 are preparing for the B. A. degree and 34 for the F. A. examination. Below these are 41 reading for Matriculation this year and 43 for the following year.

4. The Raja's School at Mysore comes next. It has done good work for 12 years under the management of the present Principal, formerly an Army Schoolmaster. His chief assistants are his son and another relative. None of the Masters are of the rank of graduates. The First Assistant has matriculated, and the second passed the First Examination in Arts. Students from this school come up regularly for the entrance and F. A. examinations. There are at the top of the school 6 students reading for B. A., 15 for F. A. and 27 for Matriculation.

5. I would next mention the District School at Shimoga. It is a very old school, but has made a fresh start under the present Head Master, who has been in charge about four years. Judged by the number of pupils who have matriculated in the last two years, the school comes near the Raja's School. The Head Master is an active East Indian young man who received his education in the Hassan District School. He has passed the F. A. examination. The assistants are all Natives, of whom the two chief have matriculated.

6. The remaining District Schools are as given in the margin. The Hassan School is the only one that can lay claim to a settled Matriculation standard. Chitaldroog has sent up one or two candidates, the others none. The first four on the list have European or Eurasian Head Masters, of whom the Hassan Master was formerly an assistant in the Madras Presidency College, and the Chitaldroog Master an Army Schoolmaster. The Túmkúr Master was First Assistant in the High School, Bangalore. The Chikmagalur Master is a Native, formerly a student of the High School. He has passed the F. A. examination, and has successfully trained students for Matriculation elsewhere.

Hassan.
Chitaldroog.
Túmkúr.
Kolar.
Chikmagalur.

7. Each of these schools, from the High School downwards, receives boys as low as those learning the alphabet. With the exception of the High School, all have purely vernacular departments attached, Kanarese and Hindustani, and in one case Telugu as well.

8. In revising the standard and relative gradation of these various institutions the local demands of the Province have to be considered. There are three great divisions each of which presents features peculiar to itself as regards the predominating classes of the people. The head-quarters, which are the chief centres of population, are Bangalore, Mysore, and Shimoga. The first is in the east of the Province, the second in the south, 85 miles distant, and the third in the north-west, 171 miles distant.

9. Taking into account these varia[illegible] introduced at the present time, the [illegible] I would propose would be as follows. A Central College [illegible] School at-

[illegible] ssary
[illegible] of

[illegible] reading in fact to some extent with the Arbitrariness [illegible] object [illegible] its inst[illegible]

tached training up to F. A. standard, as well as the proposed School of Engineering and Forestry training up to the standard of the B. C. E. degree. High Schools at Mysore and Shimoga training up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts and affiliated to the Central College at Bangalore. Five District Schools with standard either up to Matriculation or to that of a Local Examination to be described further on, each affiliated to its Divisional High School. Six Taluk Schools of an inferior grade affiliated to the nearest school of a superior grade. The preparatory classes of schools that are at Matriculation standard, or above, to form a separate establishment, as well as the vernacular branches in all cases.

10. I proceed to explain these propcsals in detail. To begin with the lowest.

I would have preparatory or Lower Schools, containing three classes, in which, commencing with the alphabet, boys should thoroughly learn to read from an easy book, spell, write to dictation, and translate simple sentences. The instruction would be imparted mostly in the vernacular in which arithmetic and geography might be taught.

On satisfactorily completing the course of the preparatory Lower School, as certified by the Inspector, boys would be eligible for admission to an Upper School, in which instruction would be given more through the medium of English. There would be three classes in this upper branch likewise, and the end of the course would be a Leaving examination, which I propose should be instituted.

Those boys who intend entering upon the University course of study would then enter a High School and be trained for the Matriculation and F. A. examinations.

The special office of the Central College would be to carry on the studies of those who having passed through the High School wish to proceed to a degree.

11. As a scheme of this kind, however plausible it may appear on paper, may be open to objection in practice, I will first state some of the advantages to be expected from it and then enter upon the question of expense.

12. The highest schools are now burdened with a very large number of boys in the most elementary stages of their education. It has been found practically unadvisable to reject boys who apply for admission even without any preparation at all, one evident reason being that, if forced to qualify for an entrance examination, however simple, the initiatory instruction will be thrown upon any tutor whom chance may present, and defects of pronunciation and expression acquired in the earliest but most impressionable stage which much after effort will scarcely eradicate. It becomes therefore of importance to provide for efficient teaching of English even from the very outset. But this work need not be laid upon High Schools as such. The District and Taluk schools would therefore comprise a lower school and an upper school. The High Schools would have an upper school and a collegiate school.

13. As a termination to an ordinary school course I have proposed a Leaving examination. This seems to me a very important emendation. At present all the boys in the Anglo-Vernacular schools have Matriculation set before them as the goal to be reached. But this is not in itself an examination that can be treated as final. It is but the first step in a university course, which to be of any lasting benefit needs to be followed up until that course is completed. But the time and expense attendant on pursuing such a course are often practically, and perhaps in the interests of real education should still more be, a bar to all but a favored few, such as have the means to afford it or the talents to win scholarships that will carry them through. And yet boys require a definite aim in their studies, just as those from whom they subsequently seek employment require some certificate of qualifiation on which they can rely. It appears to me that both ends will be met in a satisfactory manner and with great benefit alike to the schools and the public service by holding a Leaving examination of a practical kind as a test of the completion of the ordinary school course. A certificate of having passed this would content many boys who are now perforce urged on to University studies, which, as they have no hope of pursuing to a degree, they are conscious will prove of doubtful benefit. This is really the result, and creates a discontented class with pretensions which their acquirements do not justify. An examination boys will have, so much so that to have appeared for one even without success is reckoned as of some value. The Leaving examination will satisfy these cravings and they will be at liberty to bring their studies to an end at that point or to enter on a higher course with the avowed object of completing it. The details of this examination I presume it is unnecessary to specify here. It need not be easier than Matriculation, but should certainly having the constitution in view, be more practical and less exclusive, corresponding to the Abiturienten examen of the Germans.

14. The present expenditure on the Anglo-Vernacular schools amounts to Rs. 56,864,* the returns to Government by fees being about Rs. 10,000. The estimated cost of the new arrangements will be Rs. 64,484† against which a revised and uniform scale of fees would produce about Rs. 18,000 calculated on the basis of the present attendance. The increased expenditure will thus be counterbalanced by the increased return from fees.

*High School... ...	16,124	†Central College }	
Raja's „	11,364	3 High Schools ... }	... 38,708
6 District „	22,848	5 District Schools	... 19,248
5 Taluk „	6,523	5 Taluk „	... 6,528
	56,864		64,484

15. The provision for the Central College allows of an increase of pay for the Principal of the present High School to Rs. 700, and for the appointment of an Assistant Principal on Rs. 300, the remaining staff remaining as at present for a High School, but differently distributed. For the Raja's High School the full complement of the staff will be made up. For the Shimoga High School an increase is provided for the Head Master of Rs. 100, and an allowance of Rs. 100 for a superior First Assistant. The remaining items for Anglo-Vernacular schools will continue as before, with such redistribution of the *personnel* as may appear called for. In the total expenditure given in the preceding para the pay of the Principal of the Bangalore High School is taken at the maximum, at which it now stands. A change of incumbents would reduce this item. On the other hand the pay of the Head of the Raja's School is taken at the minimum, at which it will probably stand.

16. A somewhat increased allowance for scholarships is needed in connection with the proposed arrangements. We have now Rs. 1,100 a year for this purpose, attached to the High and Raja's Schools. An amount of Rs. 1,500 might be allowed altogether, the details to be arranged hereafter.

From the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 14th May 1875.

The sanctions of the Government of India received with your docket No. 1201—Edl. 3 of the 12th instant, make it desirable for me to submit for the Chief Commissioner's information the following statement as to the changes involved. These were fully described in my letter No. 1863 of the 17th September last, on which no orders have hitherto been received.

2. Referring to the details therein contained, I may briefly state that the proposals now sanctioned provide for the conversion of the Bangalore High School into a Central College, teaching up to the M. A. standard; and of the Raja's School, Mysore, and the District School, Shimoga, into High Schools, teaching up to the F. A. standard. In connection with this I have to propose for the Chief Commissioner's approval that the new denominations of these institutions shall be respectively State College, Bangalore; Raja's High School, Mysore; and Nagar High School, Shimoga.

3. The State College will have at its head the present Principal, with the increased salary now sanctioned. A provision has further been made for an Assistant Principal on Rs. 300 a month. For this appointment I strongly recommend that a gentleman specially qualified to impart scientific instruction be obtained from England, or from Aberdeen or Edinburgh. We have no lack of mathematical teachers and a good supply of literary professors. For the physical sciences we have no competent instructors. The want is the more felt now that the attention of the University has been steadily directed to the cultivation of that invaluable branch of knowledge. The College here will offer peculiar facilities for its prosecution in the fine collection of scientific apparatus granted by Sir Mark Cubbon and but little used. The staff of the two new High schools can be made up from among the existing masters, Mr. Pope taking charge of the Raja's High School on the retirement of Mr. Dunning, as already arranged.

4. On first proposing the above changes in September last I stated that by a new and uniform scale of fees in Anglo-Vernacular schools the bulk of the cost would be met by the increased receipts under that head. At present there is no uniformity observed in the rates of fees levied from the same grade of pupils, owing to some of the schools having been established before the Educational Department existed, and various rates having been introduced at irregular times. The following statement will shew the rates now in force:—

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Educational Department, 28th June 1875.

Class.	B. A.	F. A.	Matriculation.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
High School	3 0	3 0	2 0	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	8 & 4
Raja's School	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 8	8
Shimoga	...	...	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 4	4 & 2
Hassan	...	...	...	0 5	0 5	0 3	0 3	0 3	3
Túmkúr	...	...	1 0	0 12	0 8	0 8	...	0 4	4
Chitaldroog	...	...	1 0	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 4	4
Kolar, Chikmagalur and 7 other Schools	...	...	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	4
Gundlupet	...	...	...	0 5	0 5	0 5	...	0 5	5

5. The scale I propose to introduce is, for the B. A. class Rs. 4, F. A. 3, Matriculation 2, three upper classes 1, three lower classes 8 annas. For the college classes these rates are the same as those of the Combaconum college, except for Matriculation which there pays Rs. 2—8—0. The fee already paid in two of the upper and two of the lower classes of the Bangalore High School being higher than the proposed scale, might be retained, but the new rates adopted in all other schools. Calculated on the basis of the present attendance, which however may be expected to increase, the income realized from fees in Anglo-Vernacular Schools will be raised by the alteration from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 18,000 a year.

6. On the subject of the Engineering School I beg to refer to a separate communication of this date.

No. 2692—EDL. 3, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JUNE 1875.

ORDER THEREON.—In the former of the two letters above quoted, the Director submitted proposals for reconstituting the Anglo-Vernacular schools in this Province, to such extent as is now necessary in order to adapt them to the present growth of the Educational Department, and to the development contemplated in the original scheme of education for Mysore.

2. Mr. Rice's proposals may be briefly summarized :—

1st. To constitute the Bangalore High School as a Central College, and the Mysore Raja's School and the District School at Shimoga as High Schools. The Central College to train up to the M. A. degree, with a High School attached training up to the F. A. standard, and the Engineering School training up to the standard of the B. C. E. degree. The High Schools at Mysore and Shimoga to train up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts and to be affiliated to the Bangalore High School.

Hassan.
Chitaldroog.
Túmkúr.
Kolar.
Chikmagalur.

2nd. To affiliate the five District schools marginally denoted to the High schools of the Divisions to which they appertain, while five Taluk schools of an inferior grade will be affiliated to the nearest school of a superior grade.

3. The former of the two proposals above involves an additional monthly charge amounting to Rs. 650 on account of the increased pay of the Principal and the appointment of an Assistant Principal of the Central College, as well as increases to the Head and Assistant Masters in the Shimoga School. For the Raja's High School no increase is needed. A sum of Rs. 33-5-4 per mensem is also provided for additional scholarships in connection with this proposal. These additional charges which are involved in the general scheme proposed have received the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, as conveyed in Mr. Offg. Secretary Howell's letter No. 83 of 27th April 1875, but the details of Mr. Rice's proposals have not been placed before the Government of India.

4. The Offg. Chief Commissioner has some doubts whether it is advisable to form an M. A. class, and whether the Central College should not include the F. A. class, leaving the High School attached to teach up to the Matriculation standard only. There are other points too in the details of the scheme which require further elucidation and discussion, but as the present High School has for some years past been practically a College, except in name, it may be styled the Bangalore Central College and High School from the 1st July next, and Mr. Waters may assume his position as Principal. The schools at Mysore and Shimoga may be formed into High Schools from the same date, and may be styled respectively the Raja's High School, Mysore, and the Shimoga High School.

5. To fill the post of Assistant Principal in the Central College, Mr. Rice recommends that the services of a gentleman qualified to instruct in the physical sciences should be obtained, but the Offg. Chief Commissioner much questions whether the services of a really competent person could be obtained on the salary sanctioned.

6. With regard to the District and Taluk schools referred to in the 2nd proposal above, the Director contemplates an arrangement which would give a more definite character to the several classes of schools, and remove some defects in their existing working. Mr. Rice proposes that the District and Taluk schools should have an upper and lower school, each comprising 3 classes, the advancement of a student from the lower to the upper school being made on the certificate of the Inspector. Under this arrangement the instruction in the lower school would be imparted chiefly in the vernacular, and in the upper for the most part in English. The Offg. Chief Commissioner anticipates the most beneficial results from this change, and authorizes the Director to carry it into effect, so far as this can be accomplished without additional expense.

7. In para 4 of his letter of 14th May the Director submits a revised scale of fees for Anglo-Vernacular schools, the object of which is to establish some uniformity in this respect, where at present, owing to the reasons stated, none exists. The Offg. Chief Commissioner is willing to accord his sanction to the proposed scale in all cases in which it prescribes rates higher than those now existing, with effect from such date as the Director may be able to bring it into operation, on the understanding that the scale is tentative only and subject to future revision should circumstances render such a course desirable.

8. The Director will be separately addressed regarding his proposals to establish a Leaving examination at certain schools to take the place of the present Matriculation standard, to establish an M. A. class at the Central College, to abolish the B. A. class at the Mysore School, and in regard to several other matters connected with his proposals which in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion require further consideration.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Referring to this Office No. 9161—53, dated 16th March last, the sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the issue of provisional certificates under Act XV of 1872, the Indian Marriage Act.	3rd June 1875.	
2	Notification investing Narasaiya, Peshkar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Kadur under Section 23 of Act X of 1872, with the power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Section 141) was gazetted and copy sent to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	4th do	
3	In reply, two warrants for the rendition of certain individuals in the South Canara District was returned duly countersigned to the Nagar Commissioner.	7th do	
4	As proposed by the Inspector General of Police, authority was granted to reports under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code being submitted by the officer in charge of a Police station direct to the Magistrate where there is a division of a District and to the Police Assistant Commissioner where there is no division.	8th do	
5	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions in the case of Amildar Narsing Rao of the Banavar Taluk, charged with neglect of duty in a Police case, was communicated to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	14th do	
6	Copy of a communication from Ashtagram Commissioner requesting authority to withdraw the Munshi detached from his Office to do duty under the Police Assistant, was forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, with an observation that as the transfer was made to meet a temporary emergency the officials deputed from the three Divisions might under present circumstances be retransferred to their former Departments.	Do do	
7	Notification appointing Shek Ibrahim, Amildar of the Talkad Taluk, a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and vesting him in addition to the powers conferred by Section 22 of Act X of 1872 with (1) the power to hold inquests and (2) the power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	15th do	
8	Copy of Government of India, Home Department Resolution No. 770, dated 27th May last, prescribing jail statistical forms for adoption in the General Administration Reports, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	22nd do	
9	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the extension of the provisions of Section 15 of Act XIV of 1859, regarding possessory actions to this Province.	23rd do	
10	A warrant for the rendition of one Venkataramudu was returned to the Nundydroog Commissioner duly countersigned.	24th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, July 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In forwarding a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commisioner regarding the Kayamgutta Village of Rangnathpur in the Bangalore Taluk, together with a petition relating to it, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to submit information relating to the area and boundary marks of the village said to have been fixed in 1825, and an explanation from the guttadar as to the large extent of excess land in his possession.	1st June 1875.	
2	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner was pleased to remit half the Bungalow fees payable by Mr. Solomon, Acting Munsiff of Chikballapur.	2nd do	
3	The usual season report for week ending 3rd June 1875 was signalled to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	3rd do	
4	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, the remission of Rs. 41—12—0, being amount of revenue-arrears irrecoverable in the Mysore, Heggaddevankote and Talkad Taluks for 1873—74, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with copy of remission statement.	Do do	
5	The Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce was informed that pending the receipt of orders on the Mysore Forest Budget Estimates for 1875—76, the Conservator of Forests has been authorized to adopt the figures entered in those estimates so far as may be necessary in carrying out work.	Do do	
6	Copy of Government of India No. 118, R. sanctioning the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 1—2—0, on a piece of land proposed to be taken up for a Muhammadan cemetery at Closepet in the Bangalore District, was forwarded to the Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
7	The proceedings connected with Revenue case, Puttaiya and another *vs.* Nagappa and others were returned to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner with the instruction that the question at issue between the parties can be determined at the settlement which is now in progress in the Sagar Taluk.	4th do	
8	In reply, the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner in regard to certain items of revenue irrecoverable.	Do do	
9	Before passing final orders on a bill of refund submitted by the Ashtagram Commissioner, that Officer was called upon to furnish further information, in regard to the assessment on a piece of inam land attached to the Temple of Bhimesvara, Malvalli Taluk.	5th do	
10	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st May 1875, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	7th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	Copy of Government of India No. 124, dated 27th May 1875, sanctioning the remission of Rs. 0—12—3 on a piece of land in the Marlvadi Village of the Kankanhalli Taluk, was forwarded to the Nundydroog Commissioner.	7th June 1875.	*Vide* Part II, of Progs. for May 1875, Part II, Rev. Ag. & Com. No.
12	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, a refund of Rs. 12—6—0 to one Kale Gauda was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
13	The usual season report for week ending 10th June was signalled to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
14	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was informed that from his Demand, Collection and Balance Statement for April last, it was observed that a sum of Rs. 26,161—10—7 on account of the arrears of current and past years remains uncollected up to 30th April, under heads Abkari and Sayer, and he was requested to report the reason for this heavy outstanding.	14th do	
15	Certain discrepancies in the statements shewing the Kodigi and Kerebandi inams of the Mysore and Hassan Districts were pointed out to Ashtagram Commissioner, and he was requested to rectify the statements and re-submit them.	15th do	
16	Three printed copies of the return of food grains for fortnight ending 31st May 1875, were submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to replace manuscript return.	16th do	
17	The usual season report for week ending 17th June was signalled to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	17th do	
18	Copy of Government of India, No. 125, R, sanctioning the permanent remission of assessment on certain lands alienated in favor of Subbe Gauda and other ryots in the Ashtagram Taluk, was forwarded to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
19	Under explanation tendered by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the alienation of certain lands was sanctioned.	Do do	
20	Notification promoting Messrs. J. T. Jellicoe, F. B. Dickinson and D. E. Hutchins, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Conservators with effect from 1st April 1875, was gazetted and copy sent to Conservator of Forests. Reported to the Government of India, with a recommendation on behalf of Messrs. Hicks and W. King.	18th do	
21	Referring to his statements of Demand, Collection and Balance, for April 1875, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that balance shewn under the head Abkari, *viz.*, Rs. 1,148—5—9, was very large and he was requested to report the cause of delay in recovering the arrears which include a large amount of the previous year's balance.	19th do	
22	Under circumstances represented by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of certain land for building purposes in the Davangere Taluk was sanctioned.	Do do	
23	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctioned the remission of Rs. 16—0—0, noted in column 7 of Balance and Collection Statement A.—Communicated to Ashtagram Commissioner.	21st do	
24	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was authorized to make over certain unassessed waste land in the Belur Taluk, to the Public Works Department, as it was required for Government purposes.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th June 1875, was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	23rd June 1875.	
26	The usual season report for week ending 24th June was signalled to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	24th do	
27	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of Rs. 945, as compensation to the owners of certain houses and lands proposed to be taken up for widening the wheat sellers street in Lashkar Mohala in Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
28	Under circumstances represented by the Commissioner of Nundydroog the assignment for building purposes of field No. 511, to certain ryots of the Periyasandra Hobli in the Chikballapur Taluk, was sanctioned.	Do do	
29	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of Rs. 238—12—5, sanctioned on behalf of the Manager of Kari Siddappa's Matt from "4. Land Revenue—compensation of lands taken up for public purposes," was authorized.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for March 1875, Part II, "Finl." No.
30	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the remission of assessment amounting to Rs. 1—1—7, on three pieces of land in the Mysore District required for building purposes.	Do do	
31	Notification granting Lieutenant A. McCally one month's privilege leave of absence was gazetted and copy sent to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	28th do	
32	Three printed copies of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th June 1875, were forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to replace manuscript copy already sent.	29th do	
33	Under circumstances represented by Nagar Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 182, being sale proceeds of a building site in the Town of Shimoga, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
34	Copy of a communication from the Director of Public Instruction, enquiring on what conditions it is proposed to admit Apprentices on the Experimental Farm, was forwarded to Nundydroog Commissioner, for consideration with other points involved in the establishment of the farm.	Do do	
35	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, relative to certain discrepancies entered in Administration Report for 1873—74, under head "Crops."	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, *July* 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, in regard to temporary establishments employed in the Forest Department of this Province.	2nd June 1875.	
2	Notification exempting certain maganis of the late Anantapur Taluk, which have been transferred to the Nagar and Sagar Taluks, from the operation of the Forest Rules, and extending the privileges conceded to ryots in Notification No 5, dated 23rd April 1873, to the ryots of those maganis, was gazetted.	7th do	
3	Copy of Government of India No. 617, communicating remarks in reply to this Office No. 647—11, forwarding letter from Conservator of Forests furnishing explanation on several points noticed in the Orders of the Government of India reviewing the Forest Report of Mysore, for 1873—74, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests.	18th do	
4	Copy of Government of India No. 549, dated 4th May last, relative to the formation of new plantations in this Province, was forwarded to the Conservator, with a request that he would reconsider the project of forming a teak-reserve at Mastigudi, with reference to the instructions conveyed in the above letter, and to report the result for communication to Government. The Conservator's attention was also drawn to the suggestion that the services of two Native Forest Officers familiar with fire-conservancy system should be obtained from the Central Provinces.	21st do	
5	As submitted by the Conservator of Forests, the application of certain ryots of the Kunigal Taluk, for a free grant of wood for rebuilding their houses, was sanctioned.	28th do	
6	The Conservator of Forests was requested to submit certain information relative to forest-reserves.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, July 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In pursuance of the instructions contained in Government of India No. 6176, dated 29th October 1874, a memorandum drawn up with reference to the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, so far as it specially concerns this Province, was submitted to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, for the consideration and approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.	1st June 1875.	
2	Under circumstances represented by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of the building for use as the Shulc Police station was cancelled, and the appropriation of the amount, Rs. 1,200, towards the adjustment of the cost of an invoice of clothing for the Cantonment Police was authorized.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General, and President, Cantonment Municipal Commission.	Do do	*Vide* Progs., for March 1875, "Financial," No. 69.
3	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs 28 to Natta, a revenue peon in the Bangalore Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd do	
4	Two statements, one of pensions and the other of gratuities sanctioned during the quarter ending 31st March 1875, were submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	3rd do	
5	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, a special contingent bill for Rs. 1—12—0, on account of a copy of Part IV, Volume VII, of the Madras High Court Reports, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	4th do	
6	On the representation of the Deputy Accountant General, the transfer of Virabhadra Chetti, Head Shroff, Chief Commissioner's Treasury, to the pension list on Rs 30 per mensem, was sanctioned.	Do do	
7	As submitted by the Nundydroog Commissioner, certain arrangements made in the Treasury Department, Bangalore District, were approved.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
8	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to place the sum of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, for the purchase of lands required for the formation of a park round the Maharaja's Residence at Bangalore.—Communicated to Secretary, Department Public Works.	Do do	
9	As solicited by Nagar Commissioner, a reappropriation of Rs 246 of the Budget grant of 1875—76, from "paper for pattas" under 4. Land Revenue, 5. Miscellaneous, to "Charges for remitting treasure to Chief Commissioner's Treasury" under 26. Miscellaneous, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
10	A transfer receipt for Rs. 24, in adjustment of subscription to two copies of the Bombay Quarterly Army List in advance up to 31st December 1875, was forwarded to the publisher of the Army List, Bombay.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	A transfer receipt for Rs. 81—1—2, being cost of dieting Mr. C. H. Ward, *alias* Whittle, an inmate of the Madras Lunatic Asylum, was forwarded to the Madras Government.	5th June 1875.	
12	In reply, the Government of India, in the Financial Department, were informed that no steps were taken in the Province to cancel adhesive Court Fees' labels in the mode prescribed in Financial Resolution No. 1763, dated 24th July 1873, which were attached to documents of a prior date to the Resolution, as the orders therein contained were not understood to be applicable to such documents unless they formed part of a record, which was subsequently consigned to the custody of a Record-keeper.	7th do	*Vide* Part II. of Progs. for July 1873, "Financial," No.
13	As recommended by the Director, Government Gardens, an increase of Rs. 20 per mensem, to the salary of Mr. J. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, commencing from 1st June 1875, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th do	
14	Under circumstances represented by the Nagar Commissioner, a re-appropriation from the Budget grant for 1875—76, in the Shimoga District, was sanctioned.	Do do	
15	As solicited by the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, a bill for Rs. 93—2—0, on account of charges incurred for stationery, &c., for field inspection work in the Gudibanda Taluk, Kolar District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	The Director of Public Instruction was informed that Mr. Gramatzki, Principal of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, had been temporarily promoted to the position of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and he was requested to include the increase over the sum provided in the Educational Budget, in the proposition statement, called for in Proceedings, dated 27th May 1875.	Do do	
17	The orders of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, were solicited as to the manner in which the pay of Sir Richard Meade should be adjusted from the date he was relieved from the office of Chief Commissioner and proceeded on special duty to Baroda.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the charge on account of the sweeper for the Office of the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, should be entered in the monthly contingent bills of that Office.—Communicated to Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	Do do	
19	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that, as the cost of the proposed Police Establishment for Hassan has exceeded the provision made for it by Rs. 12—0—0, the Officiating Chief Commissioner directed that it be met by fixing the salary of the Lance Daffedar at Rs. 8 per mensem.	10th do	
20	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, an application for a re-appropriation of the Civil Budget grant for 1875—76, of Rs. 26 was sanctioned.	Do do	
21	As suggested by the Inspector General of Police, sanction was granted to horse allowance being passed to an Inspector of Police, when placed temporarily in charge of an extra division, in addition to that due to him personally.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
22	As requested by the Madras Government, a provincial service transfer receipt for Rs. 7—2—1, in payment of the expenses incurred on account of this Government in the matter of the demarcation of the boundary line between the Mysore Territory and the Punganur Zamindari, was forwarded to the Acting Director of Revenue Settlement.—Communicated to Madras Government.	11th do	
23	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the transfer of Rs. 8,000, from "VII. Construction and Repair of Tannahs and Lines" to	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	"VI. Equipment and Clothing" in the Police Budget in the current year seemed unobjectionable, but that final orders regarding the expenditure of the amount would be passed on the Inspector General submitting to this Office for transmission to England, an indent for handcuffs and other articles of equipment required for the Police.		
24	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, the transfer of the payment of the Varushasana allowance of Rs. 6—1—10 to Venkatramana Shastri, from the Hassan Taluk Treasury to that of the District of Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Officers concerned.	14th June 1875.	
25	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, on the subject of the amendment of certain Sections of the Civil Leave Code, with regard to the grant of leave of absence to officers whose services are classed as inferior in the Civil Pension Code.	Do do	
26	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to place a further sum of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, in connection with the purchase of land and buildings for the Raja's Residence and in part of the provision of Rs. 45,000 made for the purpose in the current year's Civil Budget.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and Secretary in the Department Public Works.	Do do	
27	As recommended by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the disbursement of the usual amount of reward of 10 Rs. each to the Vaccinators denoted was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	15th do	
28	Rs. 399—3—0, in adjustment of the advances denoted, were forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.	16th do	
29	Under circumstances represented by the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, two estimates aggregating Rs. 995, for the construction of works in the Cantonment, were sanctioned.	17th do	
30	The receipt of Rs. 2—1—10, from the Superintendent, Government Press, on account of Railway and other charges on a case of turpentine and olive oil for the Government Press, Ex "Mary Shepherd" was acknowledged.	18th do	
31	A bill amounting to Rs 117—2—0, received from Mr. Robertson, Superintendent, Government Farm, Sydapet, Madras, on account of travelling allowances and expenses incurred in connection with his recent visit to Bangalore, was forwarded to the Nundydroog Commissioner with a request that the amount may be remitted to this Office, and charged to the sum of Rs. 15,000—0—0 in deposit on account of the Experimental Farm.	Do do	*Vide* statement "General" No. 61
32	As solicited by the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Museum, sanction was conveyed to provision being made in the Museum Budget for 1876—77, for an increase of one Rupee to the pay of the Daffedar and each of the 4 peons employed under his orders, and he was directed to submit the usual proposition statement for transmission to the Government of India.	Do do	
33	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant-General, pensions and gratuities on behalf of thirteen individuals were sanctioned.	Do do	
34	Referring to docket No. 1202, dated 3rd June 1875, the grant of a pension of Rs. 10 per mensem, to Krishna Rao, late Amildar of Huliyurdurga, was recommended for the favorable consideration of the Government of India.	20th do	
35	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner authorized Mr. Abdul Khadar draw-	21st do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	ing at the rate of 1-10th of the pay of a Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, during the time the current duties of the Bangalore District Office were performed by him.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
36	Copy of Government of India No. 882, dated 3rd instant, sanctioning a charitable allowance of Rs. 8 per mensem, on behalf of one Srinivas Pille, late Calculator of the Chief Engineer's Office, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that the pension may be disbursed from 7th October 1873.—Communicated to Chief Engineer.	22nd June 1875.	
37	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, an estimate amounting to Rs. 74—0—0, for repairing the Siledars' stables at Mysore, was sanctioned.	Do do	
38	As solicited by the Ashtagram Commissioner, a bill for Rs. 13-10-0, on account of subscription to a vernacular paper was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
39	As solicited by the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Agri-Horticultural Society, the usual grant-in-aid of Rs. 200, for the Monsoon Show to be held on the 29th July next, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
40	As solicited by the Anche Bakshi, the opening of a receiving house at Bannur as an experimental measure for six months, at a cost of Rs. 17—8—0, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
41	As solicited by the Inspector General of Police, the entertainment temporarily for a period of six months from 1st July next, of a Lascar on Rs. 7 per mensem, for each Police Assistant in Mysore, was authorized, the cost being met from the sum sanctioned in para 5 of letter No. 15, J, from the Government of India, Foreign Department.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	
42	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the expenditure of Rs. 125, for repairs to be executed to the office tent of the Inspector of Schools, I. Circle, was sanctioned.	Do do	
43	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a sum of Rs. 15—14—9 being written off the accounts as irrecoverable. Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
44	As solicited by the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,410, for roofing the country vegetable vendors' stalls in the New Market, was sanctioned.	25th do	
45	As solicited by the Acting Military Assistant, an outlay of Rs. 130, for constructing Butts for the Barr Sepoys at Shimoga, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
46	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,967, for constructing drains in the town of Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
47	As solicited by the Acting Military Assistant, the purchase of certain articles at a cost of Rs. 360 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	28th do	
48	On the representation of the Ashtagram Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 301, to one Sidda-Nayik, late a Revenue peon, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
49	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of a gratuity of Rs. 100 to Revenue peon Venkata was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
50	On the representation of the Anche Bakshi, a gratuity of Rs. 42 to peon Ramji was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	28th June 1875.	
51	As solicited by Colonel Beddam, the payment of £ 1—12—10, being cost of potato seeds imported from England, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
52	An estimate amounting to Rs. 391, for constructing rubbish cisterns in the town of Shimoga, was returned to Nagar Commissioner duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th do	
53	As solicited by the Conservator of Forests, the purchase of a Ceylon tracer, for Rs. 21, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
54	Letter from Madras Government, relative to the payment of a higher rate of pension, *i. e.* Rs. 6,000, a year to Mr. T. G. Clarke, late Senior Magistrate, Madras, was forwarded to the Officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury for guidance.	Do do	*Vide* Progs. for October 1874, Part II, General, No.
55	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that as there was no provision in the Educational Budget for tents, the cost of one required for the Inspector of Schools, II. Circle, will be met from the provision in this Office, he in future budgetting for his requirements.	Do do	
56	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, a permanent advance of Rs. 10 being allowed to each of the Munsiffs in the Nagar Division to meet contingent charges was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, July 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification transferring Mr. Porteous, Special Assistant Commissioner, Túmkúr District, temporarily to the Bangalore District, was gazetted and copy sent to the Nundydrcog Commissioner with instructions to place Mr. Porteous in charge of the Head Quarters' Sub-Division, Bangalore District.	1st June 1875.	
2	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner relative to the construction of a chutram at Anantapur.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Examination of Probationary Amildars will be held in August next, and that the Officiating Chief Commissioner has reserved to himself selection of other candidates whose names should be submitted to this Office as well as those of the Probationary Amildars intending to appear.—Communicated to Nagar and Ashtagram Commissioners.	Do do	
4	Copy of Government of India No. 805, regarding the distribution of the *Gazette of India*, and the arrangement for their republication in the Local Gazette, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette.	2nd do	
5	Notification granting Mr. Assistant Commissioner Kitto one month's privilege leave in extension of that granted in Notification No. 57 of 5th May 1875, was gazetted and copy sent with instructions to the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
6	The authority of the Madras Government was solicited to the disbursement of arrears of pension to one Jivubáyi.	Do do	
7	Referring to correspondence on the subject, the Post Master General, Madras, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner had decided on abandoning for the present the project of a mail cart service between Bangalore and Mysore.—Communicated to Anche Bakshi.	3rd do	
8	Copy of correspondence, relating to the levy of a tax on shops temporarily opened on the occasion of the last car festival at Belur, was forwarded to Ashtagram Commissioner, to report the authority under which it was collected.	Do do	
9	Notification defining the territorial jurisdiction of certain Peshkars and 3rd Class Magistrates was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
10	Certain correspondence connected with the complaint of the ryots of Hosdurga relative to the repair of a tank was forwarded to the Chief Engineer for enquiry and report.	Do do	
11	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. were requested to obtain and forward a supply of about six cartoons of silk worms' eggs accounted hardy and fit for acclimatization in this Province.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	Notification granting Venkatnarnaiengar, Amildar of the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, two months' privilege leave and appointing Ali Makkikhan, Police Inspector, Bangalore District, to act as 5th Grade Amildar of that Taluk, with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate, was gazetted and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	3rd June 1875.	
13	Copy of Government of India No. 905, dated 14th May, with its accompaniments relative to the discrepancies in, and damages sustained by, certain medicines and instruments &c., received from England, was forwarded to the Surgeon to the Commission.	4th do	
14	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner approved of the proposal to transfer the Mulbagal Taluk to the jurisdiction of the Kolar Munsiff from 1st July next and to the transfer of the present Head Quarters of the Bidadi Munsiff from Bidadi to Closepet.—Gazetted.	5th do	
15	In reply, the Government of India were informed that Mr. Sanderson was now engaged on Keddah operations in the Mysore District, where he expected to make a large capture before the end of this month and that his services could not be spared immediately to act temporarily as Superintendent of Keddahs, Decca.—Communicated to Mr. Sanderson demi-officially.	7th do	
16	The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, was solicited to furnish this Office with six copies of Doctor Field's edition of the Bengal Regulations.	Do do	
17	A draft of rules for the enforcement of the customary duties to be performed by villagers in the up-keep of their tanks, &c., and for legalizing the impressment of labor on occasions of emergency, was submitted for the approval of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
18	Copy of a communication from the Assistant Adjutant General, requesting that all future correspondence connected with the Contagious Disease Act and Lock Hospital may be carried on through the Department of the Assistant Quarter Master General, was forwarded to the Nundydroog Commissioner for communication to the Lock Hospital Committee.	Do do	
19	Copies of correspondence from the Nundydroog Commissioner bringing to notice the prevalence of fever in Magadi, and suggesting that a Dresser with medicine be sent out to that place, was forwarded to the Surgeon to the Commission for compliance.	Do do	
20	Copies of a Notification, received from the Government of India, fixing the spelling of the names of the more important places in Oudh, were circulated to Heads of Departments.	Do do	
21	Certain pages of the Army List were returned duly corrected to the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.	Do do	
22	A supplementary report on certain forms of skin diseases observed in the Madras Presidency was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals for perusal and circulation.	Do do	
23	Notification cancelling the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Surgeon J. Henderson, M. D. that Officer having returned to duty on the 21st May 1875, was gazetted, and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
24	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that a draft Notification submitted by him interdicting the issue at the Treasuries of	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	new court fees, or receipt bill, or draft labels in exchange for those of the old pattern, had been approved and would be published in the next issue of the Gazette.		
25	In acknowledging the receipt of his Office No. 873, G. dated 12th May 1875, forwarding for adoption a scale of camp equipage, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, was requested to furnish this Office with the scale referred to "as that now fixed for the ordinary Civil Jurisdiction in British India."	8th June 1875.	
26	A monthly statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for 1st June 1875, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
27	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner accepted an offer made by one Shankar Narnaiya, to reconstruct at his own expense the old Gaaradhane Chattar at Nanjangúd on a new site and to make over the building to the Musrayi Department, on condition that the materials and site of the old chattar are placed at his disposal.	Do do	
28	Notification that the provisions of this Office Notification No. 189, dated 23rd October 1873, regarding cash payments in the Malnad Taluks of the Nagar Division having effect from 1st April 1875 was gazetted and copy sent to Superintendent, Inam Settlements.	9th do	
29	In accordance with Circular No. 541, dated 24th March 1875, a requisition for periodicals for this Province, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Copy of the requisition submitted in reply to the Secretary in the Financial Department.	Do do	
30	Copy of a communication from the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, requesting that facilities may be afforded to Mr. Vernede, who had been deputed by him to acquire information on the subject of elephant capture, was forwarded to Ashtagram Commissioner, with a request that the application may be complied with.—Communicated to Mr. Sanderson, and Resident, Travancore and Cochin.	8th do	
31	In reply, the Government of India in the Home Department were informed that, though isolated cases of poisoning have occurred in this Province, the crime does not appear to be practised by any professional poisoners or organized gangs.	10th do	
32	A list of parliamentary papers required for this Administration was submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
33	Notification directing certain Magistrates in the Túmkúr District to take down the evidence of complainants or witnesses in Kanarese, in their own hand, in accordance with the provisions of Para I, Section 335, of the Criminal Procedure Code, was gazetted.	Do do	
34	Notification extending the jurisdiction of the Chikmagalur Sub-Registrar to certain hoblis of the late Vastara Taluk was gazetted and copy sent to the Inspector General of Registration.	Do do	
35	The grant of nineteen months' furlough to Captain Cumming Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was reported to the Government of India, and sanction was solicited to the appointment of Captain Blair to officiate instead.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Government of India, Foreign Department, were informed that the proposal of the Surveyor General to employ two half parties of the Topographical Survey in this Province this year, and two full parties during ensuing financial year, was concurred in, and that funds can be provided.	11th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
37	Volumes of the Chief Commissioner's proceedings for May 1875 were submitted to the Government of India, in the Revenue-Agriculture and Commerce, Foreign, Home, and Financial Departments.	12th June 1875.	
38	As requested, four copies of the compilation of the Revenue Acts and Principal Orders in force in this Province, were forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	14th do	
39	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was instructed as to the measures to be adopted to establish or otherwise the sanity of Jagannathaiya, Revenue Gumasta in the Hoskote Taluk.	Do do	
40	In continuation of telegram of 7th instant, the Government of India in the Foreign Department were informed that Mr. Sanderson would gladly do keddah work at Decca, on terms proposed, for fifteen months from November next.	Do do	
41	In reply, two statements shewing the details of the Munsiffs' scheme in the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, respectively, as compared with past expenditure, together with the Chief Commissioner's orders, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.	Do do	
42	Notification relating to certain territorial changes in the Nagar Division coincident with the institution of the Munsiffs' scheme, was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	15th do	
43	With reference to a communication from him on the subject, copy of a docket from the Surgeon to the Commission intimating that an Hospital Assistant with a supply of medicine had been directed to proceed forthwith to Magadi, was forwarded to Nundydroog Commissioner with an intimation that requisitions of this nature when urgent as in this case, may be addressed to the Civil Surgeon direct.	Do do	
44	In forwarding copy of a Notification relative to the abolition of certain Taluks in the Nagar Division, consequent on the introduction of the Munsiffs' scheme, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that with regard to the question of an establishment being attached to the Peshkars at Kadur and Molkalmuru, the Chief Commissioner saw no reason why as in the Nundydroog Division a Judicial Gumasta and a couple of peons should not be detached from the present establishment in Dodéri, Banavar and other Taluks to do duty under the orders of the Peshkars.	Do do	
45	Certain correspondence on the subject of adopting measures for the better preservation of the parade grounds in the Cantonment of Bangalore, and the enforcement of certain rules with reference to the use of the ride by the Public, was forwarded to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner for opinion.	Do do	
46	As recommended by the Ashtagram Commissioner, the alienation of 13 acres, 8 guntas and 112 yards of dry waste land situated in the Ashtagram Taluk, to Amildar Abdul Khadar for building houses, was sanctioned.	16th do	
47	Notification appointing Namakal Rao, Inspector of Police in the Chitaldroog District, as Munsiff of the 2nd grade and posting him to Shimoga, *vice* Rajgopal Naidu, deceased, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
48	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was authorized to remit the bungalow fees chargeable for the use of the stables of the Travellers' Bungalow at Gundlupet by His Highness the Maharaja's horses during March and April.	Do do	
49	A requisition for the services of four elephants from Mr. Sanderson, to assist immediately in keddah operations was referred to the Commissary General, Madras, who was requested to communicate his reply direct by telegram to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
50	Notification appointing T. R. Malhari Rao, Translator in the Mysore District Office, a Munsiff of the 3rd Class, to fill an existing vacancy in the Nagar Division, and transferring Munsiff Kupsami Modaliar, from Chitaldroog to Kolar, was gazetted and copy sent to Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	16th June 1875.	
51	Notification appointing Bhagavanta Rao, Amildar of the Kunigal Taluk, to act as Amildar of the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, and appointing Ali Makki Khan to act as Amildar of Kunigal, was gazetted and copy sent to the Nundydroog Commissioner.	17th do	
52	With reference to No. 39, J, dated 25th March 1875, copy of a letter from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner explaining the reasons which led to application being made for the extension of Act XIX of 1850 (relating to binding of Apprentices) was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
53	Notification appointing Mr. J. vS. Pope, M. A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Principal of the Raja's High School, Mysore, with effect from 17th May 1875, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Director of Public Instruction.	Do do	
54	Notification granting Amildar Rangasami Pille, Amildar of the Malur Taluk, three months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, and appointing Annajaiya, Peshkar, to act was gazetted and copy sent to Nundydroog Commissioner.	Do do	
55	Notification directing Kupsami Chetti, Peshkar of Maddur, under the proviso to Section 335 of Act X of 1872, to take down the evidence of witnesses and complainants with his own hand in the Kanarese language, was gazetted and copy sent to the Officiating Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
56	In reply, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner was requested to examine the Munsiffs employed in this Province, according to the tests prescribed for that class of officials in the Madras Presidency, and to hold the examination in September next.	Do do	
57	Copies of Government of India Resolution No. 1029, dated 31st May 1875, directing an alteration of para 76 and Form C, Appendix A. of the Civil Pension Code, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General and Superintendent of Coorg.	18th do	
58	The Agent, Madras Railway, was requested to furnish this Office with any available information as to whether Bangalore-brewed beer is exported by rail from that station, and if so to what localities generally and to what extent during any given period say 1874—75.	Do do	
59	Copy of a report on the operations of the Elephant Keddah Establishment during the past year, with the Officiating Chief Commissioner's remarks and suggestions, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	19th do	
60	Notification granting Panchanatha Rao, Amildar of the Davangere Taluk, ten days' privilege leave, in substitution of a month's leave previously granted to him, was gazetted and copy sent to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
61	A provincial service transfer receipt for Rs. 117—2—0 was forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, for transmission to Mr. W. R. Robertson, Superintendent, Government Farms, Sydapet, on account of travelling and other expenses incurred by him, on his recent visit to Bangalore in connection with the establishment of the Bangalore Experimental Farm, with an expression of the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments of the services rendered by that gentleman and his appreciation of the assistance afforded by the Madras Government in the matter.	Do do	
62	The Superintendent of the Central Jail was requested to have three hill tents made up and supplied to the Inspector General of Police, as early as practicable.	22nd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
63	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to forward to this Office a statement shewing the details of expenditure in connection with Colonel Boddam's appointment for the past three years.	23rd June 1875.	
64	The receipt of a packet containing clove seed, received from the Lieutenant Governor, Penang, was acknowledged with thanks, and the packet sent to the Conservator of Forests, with a request that if the whole of the seed could not be utilized, a portion may be tendered to the Superintendent, Experimental Farm at Bangalore.	Do do	
65	In reply, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was informed that the Administrative requirements of the Province necessitated the transfer of Mr. Narsimmaiengar to the General Department, and that it is questionable whether they will admit of his reverting to the Inam Department though his representations on the subject would receive due consideration.	Do do	
66	Notification appointing Mr. E. J. Lovery, to act as Munsiff at Shimoga, *vice* Rajgopal Naidu, deceased, was gazetted.	24th do	
67	As requested by the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, the appointment temporarily of Mr. Kilman to the office of Naib Sheristadar of the Judicial Commissioner's Office, on Rs. 120 per mensem, pending the orders of the Government of India on Mr. Kenny's application for compensation pension, was sanctioned.	Do do	
68	The orders of the Government of India in the Home Department, were solicited on the question whether the Chief Commissioner could sanction grants-in-aid for educational purposes without previous reference to the Government of India.	Do do	
69	With advertence to recent correspondence on the subject of the mortgage of the premises of Bishop Cotton's Schools and College to the Mysore Government, the trustees of the schools were requested to obtain and forward to this Office the documents described which comprised the title deeds of the property.	25th do	
70	A Sykes' Hydrometer was forwarded to Nundydroog Commissioner for the Bangalore Sadar Distillery.	Do do	
71	Notification granting Mr. Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, one month's privilege leave of absence, was gazetted and copy sent to Ashtagram Commissioner with instructions.	Do do	
72	Packing accounts per "Inverdine" and S. S. Thebet with appended proceedings of a committee of survey, on certain breakage, were forwarded to the Chief Engineer to be receipted and returned.	28th do	
73	Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co, Calcutta, were requested to register this Government as a subscriber for one copy of the Bengal Directory.	Do do	
74	Notification appointing Mr. T. T. Leonard, Municipal Commissioner of No. 5 Division, Bangalore Cantonment, was gazetted.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, July 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1875.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Under circumstances represented by the Military Assistant, the suspension from rank and pay for six weeks of Risaldar Syed Murtaja of the Mysore Horse was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th June 1875.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, July 1875.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.